The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(*With immediate dispatch.*)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, Carnaghan, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TUTICORIN DIRECT.

THE Barque TRAVELLER, Captain Fletcher, will sail next week. For Freight or Passage apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
27th August 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the ustrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship DALHOUSIE, Captain Morland, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship SYDNEY, 1400 Tons and 250 H. P., Captain Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th September, at 4 P.M., with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Sudashewghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

For First Class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.
26th August 1863.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

Houses, &c. to Let.

GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.—TO LET.—SPACIOUS BOARDED GODOWNS and CELLARS. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6, Grant Buildings.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	...... 2s.		per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	...... 1s. 11⅞d.	„
„ 3	do.	...... 1s. 11¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	...... 1s. 11⅝d.	„
„ 1	do.	...... 1s. 11½d.	„
On demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.		1s. 11⅜d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 „
Do. do. 3 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	„

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.... 2s.	0d.	per Rupee
„ 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.		do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.		do.
„ 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.		do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 11½d.		do.
on Demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅜d.		do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d.		do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11d.		do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice...... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do ...... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do ...... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ½ per cent.

Hours of business...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,468 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand	1s. 11⅜d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-56 cts.	„
3 Do. Do. ... „	2-53 „	„
On Demand........... „	2-50 „	„

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

London	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland	The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	On demand...	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ₩ cent ₩ annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.................. London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
„ 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.
„ 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.
„ 2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.
„ 1 do.	1s.	11½d.
„ On demand	1s.	11⅜d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager,
Bombay 17th June 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to notify, that arrangements being completed with one of the first music publishers in London. Selections of the best and latest music will henceforth be received by each steamer.

THE NEW OPERA FAUST.

All the music from this, the latest and most popular Opera, has now been received.

NEW VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

A large selection has been received for which lists are n preparation.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

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Just Received Per Steamer "*Salsette.*"

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MR. E. A. SHUMARY regrets that the extensive alterations and repairs found necessary in the Market having been retarded by the rainy weather, he will be UNABLE to COMMENCE the SUPPLY OF MEAT, &c. on the 1st September, but WILL DO SO from the 15th at latest.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—By order of the Board of Directors, a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Oriental Ship-owning Association (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., in Tamarind Lane, Fort, when the following Business will be brought before the Meeting.

The Directors will report to the Shareholders their proceedings since the formation of the Association, and what steps they propose with reference to the purchase of Ships and other matters.

W. TREVOR ROPER,
S. P. FRAMJEE,
Bombay, 26th Aug. 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બાેમબે ટરેડીગ એંડ બેનકીગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
Chairman.
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION will commence local Business from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th August 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that one DATTOOBHOY SOOMAR, of Bombay, Khojah Merchant, departed this life at Bombay on or about the 25th day of January 1847, having previous to his death made and published his last Will and Testament in the Gujrati language, bearing date the 9th day of January 1847, and thereof appointed his son Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy, (since deceased), his sole Executor, and that the said Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy proved the said Will in the late Supreme Court, and as such Executor obtained the Probate thereof, and took upon himself the Execution of the Trusts of the said Will, and that by the said Will the said late Dattoobhoy Soomar divided his Estate, moveable and immoveable in five Parts or Shares, and allotted two shares thereof to his son, the said late Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy, and one share thereof to his son Peerbhoy Dattoobhoy, and one Share thereof to his son, Khan Mahomed Dattoobhoy, and the remaining one Share thereof to his Widow, Ajbaee, and that he directed that out of the one-fifth share so allotted to his Widow Ajbaee, a sum of Rupees 1,500 should be paid as a legacy to me, the undersigned, Valbaee, daughter of the Testator's son, Rajunbhoy Dattoobhoy, which with interest now amounts to Rupees 2,982, and a sum of Rupees 3,000 to me, the undersigned, Dhunbaee, daughter of the said Rajunbhoy Datoobhoy, which with interest now amounts to Rupees 5,964, and a sum of Rupees 1,500 to me, the undersigned, Lahabaee, daughter of the said Rajunbhoy Dattoobhoy, which with interest now amounts to Rupees 2,982, and a sum of Rupees 1,500 to me, the undersigned, Veerbaee, daughter of the said Testator, which with interest now amounts to Rupees 2,982, amongst several other legacies and bequests, both out of the said one-fifth share and out of the Testator's Estate generally, and that the said Testator also directed that the balance of the said one-fifth share after payment of the legacies bequeathed out of it, should be enjoyed by his said Widow, during her life, with a bequest over on her death, and that the said several legacies have never yet been paid by the said Noor Mahomed Datoobhoy during his life time, or by any one else after his death. and that the said Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy and Khan Mahomed Dattoobhoy in fraud of our rights and those of others Mortgaged unto one Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhaba, the whole of the immoveable Estate of the said Dattoobhoy Soomar, by a Mortgage Deed, dated the 20th May, 1858, without having paid the said amounts of legacies and without our knowledge or consent, and which rights have since and lately been made known to us, and the said Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhaba has accepted the said Mortgage without having advertized his intention so to do in any of the local papers, and that we claim a lien to the extent of the several sums abovementioned upon the said one-fifth share in the immoveable property of the said Testator, so bequeathed to the said Ajbaee under his Will, and that we having heard that the said Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Mortgage Deed, intends to sell the whole of the immoveable property so Mortgaged to him, as aforesaid the one-fifth of which is subject to our respective claims, do hereby caution all persons against purchasing the said immoveable Estate, and we hereby give notice that if notwithstanding this intimation, any person or persons purchase the said Property, he or they will do so at his or their own risk and peril, and we will hold him or them answerable for the satisfaction of our respective claims and adopt such legal measures against him or them as we may be advised, to recover the amount of our respective claims, holding him or them liable for all costs and damages which we may be put to in consequence thereof.—Dated, this 28th day of August 1863.

The mark () of VALBAI, daughter of Rajunbhoy Dattoobhoy.
The mark () of DHUNBHAI, daughter of Rajunbhoy Dattoobhoy.
The mark () of LAHABAI, daughter of Rajunbhoy Dattoobhoy, by her mother Foolbai.
The mark () of VEERBAI, daughter of Dattoobhoy Soomar.

Books, &c. for Sale.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition evised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for al general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two rupees.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.	A.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Suez Bay	2	0
Manila Bay	1	8
Maulmain River	1	8
Zanzibar	2	0
Maulmain Harbour	1	0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	8
Gulf of Cutch (2 sheets)	4	0
Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	8
Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyras Point to Chittagong	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Teavoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Persian Gulf (2 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	0
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	8
Bombay Harbour	2	8
Several Bays near Cape Aden	2	0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	8
Bay of Bengal	3	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	0
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 29th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight......	2s. 0⅜d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight......	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	158 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	196 prem.
Bank of India......	25	......	12 prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	......	33 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	68 prem.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4 do.	98 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ...	250	5 do.	162 prem.
Joint Stock Bank ...	20	......	62 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank......	1,000	4½ do.	150 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75		21 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co......	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co......	3,667	375 per share...	Rs. 12,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co..	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 3,200 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share ...	Rs. 32,000 } [per share } pm.
Do. B "	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co. ...	800	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 175 prem.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 85 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 200
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Colaba Land Co......	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Throstle Mill Co. ...	4,000	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse ..	200	......	Rs. 300 prem.
House and Land Investment Company	20	......	500 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co	1,500	......	5,500 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	300 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association ...	250	......	590 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	200 prem.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	150 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...... 104
" Loan 1835-36 .... }
" Loan 1842-43 .... } 99½
" Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five per Cent. Loan...... 109 [prem.
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ...... 118¼ to 118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each......	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes......	"	10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars......	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces......	"	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	"	106¼
Gold Leaf	"	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed) ....£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)............£2 10s. 0d.
To China ...... }
To Clyde ...... } No offers.
To Hull...... }
To Calcutta and back ....Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (27th August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)......	Rs.	482 to 485
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	485 to 486
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	486 to 487
New Oomravuttee	"	445 to 450
New Compta	"	465 to 468
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	435 to 445
New Veeraval	"	445 to 455
New Khandeish	"	425 to 430
New Peratchee......	"	455 to 460
New Accote	"	460 to 465
New Mangalore	"	448 to 450

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,605.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-14 to 7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 7-1 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)...... " 32 to 33 / 37 to 38
Niger ...... " 25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Aug. 28	Manchester (s)	......McDonald	...Surat 27 Aug.
	Jane Jack Mitchell	..Mitchell	......Glasgow 18 May.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Lieut. Pottinger; Lieut. Westmacott; Mr. Richey; Mr. Wallis; Mrs. and Miss Emmett, and family: and one hundred and twelve natives.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath. July 31
710 Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
1045 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Heily.
1153 East, Boyd.
890 Edendale, McGregor—Peel Cassels & Co. May 25
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. July 20
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor. June 18
939 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. June 14
H. M. St. Punjaub.
H. M. St. Assaye.
774 Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co. May 28
1036 Marian Moore, Mouse.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan. May 4
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. June 10
956 Preston, Meffett—M. N. Bhownuggree. July 4
824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 24
890 Stamboul, Towar. July 30
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. May 27
729 Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. July 31
1001 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 3
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 1

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1138 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. June 19
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. June 5
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 18
1220 Black Prince, Bombay Shipping Co.
1282 Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co. July 2
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co. July 3
766 Coromandel, Smith. July 17
590 Ceylon, Latham.
1059 Charger, Smyth. June 19
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1478 Cimber, Copperholdt July 31
680 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. July 14
760 Dorothy.
1015 Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. July 18
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1393 Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co. June 20
1328 Hahneman, Phillips. May 18
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1094 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co. June 14
952 Indian Queen, Jago. June 30
1198 James Smith, Savoury. May 30
1792 Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. June 30
686 Iduna, Sandberg. July 28
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co. June 29
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens Brothers & Co. May 9
Malvern, Clarkson. July 17
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Marista, Brown.
1745 Marchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co. June 4
Montrose—Remington & Co.
697 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Lliadhur & Co.
1082 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1117 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner.
982 Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co.
1340 Uncas, Greely. Aug. 2
1181 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 1

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

Fairy Rock, Robilliard. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co. June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

Baron Macaulay, Cunningham. July 3
1005 Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. April 9
1046 Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 21
843 George A. Holt, Robinson—D. Ruttonjee & Co. May 22
957 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow. April 9
811 Missouri, Calboun. April 20
1569 Oriental, Ballarde April 24
906 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

Enfield, Reed.

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28

FROM GRAVESEND.

20 Stalwart, Galloway—Bombay Shipping Co. Aug. 12

FROM BANGKOK.

90 Prince of Wales, Winchlers.

FROM CARDIFF.

27 Enterprise, Hayes.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

55 Englishman, Hardwick. May 22
Falkland, Pender.
46 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
Johannisberg, Stilphan. March 12
Neptune, Veary.
T. E. Lemon, Rainey. April 19

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
Shamrock, Gilley.
74 Statelie, Barker. July 3

FROM SYDNEY.

1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1724 Eagle, Cuthbert. Aug. 1
428 Malvern.
867 Mogul. July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199 Baden. July 3
460 Chasley.
780 Manlius.

FROM THE CLYDE.

990 City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co. June 2
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. July 15
813 City of Delhi, Muir.
934 Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co, May 6

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.

FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co. July 18
1054 Madeline.

FROM MELBOURNE.

Forest Kights, Thomson. July 24
896 Summerlee.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 16, announced the arrival of the *Alfred*, Stammerjohn, from Algoa Bay 8th July.

Military.

BOMBAY.

GARRISON ORDERS.—August 28th, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. Lieut. Fisher, Commanding the Sanitarium, will attend at 11 A.M. to-morrow at the Police office, to receive the declaration of Private Stephens, attached to the 103rd Regiment, for general service; Lieut. Fisher is requested to apply to the Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment, for the declaration papers; the volunteery to be carried out agreeably to G. O. C. by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, republished in G. O. C. dated 1st May 1861.

BENGAL.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgeon David Scott, M.D., Medical Store Keeper, Allahabad, and officiating in that capacity at Umballa, to be Medical Store Keeper at the latter Station, vice Surgeon Major R. W. Faithfull, brought on the permanent list of Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals.

Assistant Surgeon P. O'Brien, F. R. C. S., Officiating Medical Store Keeper at Allahabad, to be Medical Store Keeper at that Station, vice Scott.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Fort William, the 15th August 1863.

It is hereby notified, that, in order to carry out arrangements for the transfer of the Government Savings Bank to the Bank of Bengal on the 1st proximo, as directed in Government Order No. 3321, dated 23rd ultimo, the Savings Bank will be closed for Receipts and Disbursements from the 25th instant, until its re-opening at the Bank premises on the 1st September.

Fort William, 17th August 1863.

The following Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Dated 21st July 1863.—Confirming the Hyderabad Contingent Order issued by Brigadier Lumsden, C.B., Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, dated 18th July 1863; directing Assistant Surgeon F.H. Smith, Bombay Establishment, in Medical charge 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent to assume Medical charge of the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Fourth Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, and Details, in addition to his own duties, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Eves, appointed to the temporary Medical charge of the 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

The Government of India having come to the conclusion that it is not expedient to carry on the Iron Works recently established at Burwai, on the Nerbuda as a Government undertaking, will be prepared to receive offers from Capitalists desirous of taking up such an enterprise for the sale or lease of the Works.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

MARRIAGE.

At Subathoo, on the 18th August, by the Revd. C. Waterhouse, Charles Studdert Maunsell, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 82nd Regiment, to Henrietta Ellen Emily, fourth daughter of the late Henry Talbot Ridgeway, M.D., and niece of the late Major General Thomas Kelly, K. C., of Landsdown Square, Rosherville, Kent, formerly Commandant of Tilbury Fort.

DEATHS.

At Lucknow, on the 17th August, Susan, the wife of Captain Henry D. Battye, Officiating Pay Master.

At Cawnpore, on the 17th August, of Cholera, Charles Keating, E. I. Railway, much regretted.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce...	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " ...	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 " ...	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 " ...	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR ADEN.

Captain Laportirie, of H. I. Majesty's Steam Ship *Japon* having very kindly offered to convey a Mail to Aden. A packet will be closed here on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 7 A. M. The *Japon* will, it is expected, reach Aden prior to the 11th proximo, the date the Steamer from Calcutta is expected here.

Letters, &c., for Aden forwarded by this opportunity will be liable to the Indian Inland rates of postage those for places beyond the usual Overland Steam rates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mails for PERSIAN GULF, per Ship *Margaret Jane*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd proximo.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR—AUG.—SEPT. 1863.

Full Moon......	Saturday	29d. 1h.	46.1m.	A.M.
Last Quarter......	Saturday	5d. 6h.	0.2m.	A.M.
New Moon......	Saturday	13d. 9h.	32.8m.	A.M.
First Quarter	Saturday	20d. 6h.	24.2m.	P.M.
Full Moon......	Saturday	27d. 10h.	53.2m.	A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	29	St. John the Baptist beheaded.	5 45	6 16	11 6	11 29
Sun.	30	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 46	6 16	11 52	0 15
Mon.	31	Saturn sets at 7.48.	5 46	6 15	0 35	0 56
Tues.	1	St. Giles, A.	5 46	6 14	1 16	1 35
Wed.	2	St. Stephen, C.	5 46	6 13	1 54	2 1
Thur.	3	Daybreak at 4h. 31m.	5 46	6 12	2 33	2 53
Fri.	4	Twilight ends at 7.27	5 47	6 11	3 12	3 3

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 29th.—Sir Charles J. Napier died, 1853.
Sunday 30th.—The Forts of St. Peter and St. Paul in Southern Kamschatka, taken by the English, 1854.
Monday 31st.—Bunyan died, 1688.—Capture of St. Sebastian, 1813.
Tuesday 1st.—Government of the East Indies transferred to the Crown, 1858.
Wednesday 2nd.—Great Fire of London, 1666.
Thursday 3rd.—Oliver Cromwell died. 1658.—Great storm and fire, St. Kitts, 1776.—Definitive Treaty with America, 1783.
Friday 4th.—Fort of Allyghur taken, 1803.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 17	KURRACHEE......	Aug. 21
AGRA	Aug 15	LAHORE	Aug. 19
ALLAHABAD	Aug 15	LONDON	Aug. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 22
BANGALORE......	Aug.21	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Aug. 15	MEERUT	Aug 21
CALCUTTA	Aug. 17	OUDH	Aug 22
CAPE......	June 1	PUNJAUB	Aug 12
CEYLON	Aug 18	PENANG	Aug 9
DELHI	Aug 22	RANGOON	July 25
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 12
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug 7

REWARD FOR SAVING LIFE.—A gold medal, suspended to a riband of the Order of St. Vladimir, has been presented by the Russian Consul-General to Captain James Hewson, of the barque Isabel, of Scarborough, for the humane conduct he displayed in rescuing the Captain and Crew (16 in number) of the Russian barque Phoenix, burnt whilst on her passage from London to Rangoon, in February, 1862.

EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS FOR STEAMBOATS.—At the Bristol Marine-office, on Tuesday, the following Engineers for steamboats were examined and passed:—First Class: Mr. John Leslie, of Cork; Mr. Thomas James Parfitt, of Bristol; Mr. John Fraser, of Aberdeen. Second Class: Mr. William Jenkins, of Newport; Mr. James Croll, of Glasgow; Mr. John Rankins, of Ayr, Scotland.

THE Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

WE referred a short time ago to Mr. Pare's plan for the suppression of the Criminal classes, and we shall now notice his proposed method of putting it into operation. This, as he says, is suggestive only, and may be varied, and improved, for difficulties will of course present themselves in carrying out any extensive reform of existing practices. Many valuable improvements of late years, as for instance, the reduction of the rates of postage; the repeal of the window tax, the newspaper stamp duty and other taxes on knowledge; and most recently the repeal of the paper duty, have in the outset necessarily presented the unpalatable condition of an important, though perchance temporary, relinquishment of revenue. Other great measures, as the repeal of the corn-laws, the reform of our educational and municpal corporations, and the abrogation of the charter of the East India Company, have necessarily called for the abrogation of long-cherished privileges, clothed with something of the sacredness of vested interests. Again, in the accomplishment of certain great changes, as those brought about by the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Factory Act, the Public Health Act, and the Building Act, the creation of new authoritative bodies, armed with highly exceptional powers, has been deemed unavoidable. Mr. Pare prepares his readers by such references for the consideration of his plan, which is as follows:—

An Act of Parliament should be passed authorising existing tribunals, or creating a new one (which might be called, The Criminal Tax Exemption Court), to receive, publish, examine and decide claims for exemption. The constituted authority in every place to which the Act applied, should receive, within a certain period of the year to be named, the claims, for exemption, which should be made on blank forms to be furnished, and stating full particulars. The lists of claimants should be published, having first undergone the scrutiny of the chief of police, who should be required to affix the words "objected to" opposite the description of any premises known or suspected to be used for an illegal purpose. Any rate-payer should also be at liberty within a certain period, to send in a "notice of objection" to any particular premises being exempted, if it be known to him that they are used illegally. These preliminaries being observed, the tax-exempting officer should sit in public Court to go through the list, each claimant attending to substantiate his claim, and each objector his objection, and so the list of exemptions might be settled annually. Provision should be made for the re-imposition of the tax by the judge of the Court at any time (even before the expiration of the year) that it should be proved to his satisfaction that the premises had changed their character, or that he had been imposed upon, with power to make the tax retrospective. Bonds and securities might also be required from the parties exempted, and penalties imposed for false information to the Court. Relief also should be given to landlords against tenants for illegal use of premises, and against referees giving false characters of intending tenants. Tenants might also be required to sign a declaration upon entering on the tenancy. Knowingly to allow criminals to become tenants might be made a misdemeanor. A criminal conviction should cancel a lease and determine a tenancy. In order to secure payment of the heavy rates which would fall on unexempted property, the premises themselves should be liable. The Act might be made in the first instance permissive (like some existing Acts) with the several towns and districts, some aid and encouragement being offered, however, for its early adoption. Such is Mr. Pare's plan, but whether it be practicable in itself, and easily adaptable to different circumstances may be questioned. It looks plausible, but it seems to us to be open to the fatal objection of attempting to cure moral evils by mechanical means. Mrs. Partington with her mop sweeping out the sea was not engaged in a more hopeless task, than Mr. Pare would be in attempting to put an end to crime by invoking an Act of Parliament to prevent the Criminal classes from getting houses in which to lay their heads.

THE Indian Army Sanitary Commissioners publish a table of somewhat curious interest, in the appendix to the report bearing on the lives of all past Governors General of India, the statistics of which, by no means bear out the crude notions propounded by Mr. Grant Duff and others, about the climate of Bengal destroying their health, and fast sending them to their graves. The table we refer to shows at the date of their assumption of the Government, the number of years they were expected to live by the English life-table, and the number of years they actually enjoyed. Their years of expected life time were 295 years; they actually enjoyed 286 years, and adding *nine*, the expectation of the surviving Governor General (Lord Ellenborough) this also amounts to 295 years. The mean lifetime on assuming the Government was 21 years by the table; or the average number of years which they afterwards actually enjoyed. From Warren Hastings' day, who assumed the office of Governor General in April 1772, to the date of Lord Canning's relinquishment of the Office in the early part of 1862, there is a period of exactly ninety years, and in that time there were fourteen Governors General, giving an average tenure of office to each, of a little over six years. The Governors General were;—Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Wellesley, Lord Minto, Lord Hastings, Lord Amherst, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Metcalfe, Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Harding, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning.

The united ages of these fourteen Governors General amount to close on a thousand years, which gives an average of something over 69 to each. The first and perhaps most famous of them all,—"damned to everlasting fame" by the accusing eloquence of Burke—Warren Hastings, held office longest and was also, notwithstanding all the trials he went through, the longest lived. He became the first Governor General at the age of forty, twenty-two years after the date of his first arrival in India; he held the office for thirteen years, and though on his recall to England in 1785, he passed through an ordeal such as no public servant in any country in the world had ever been subjected to the like, being accused before the world by the ablest statesmen in England, of the most heinous crimes that can be laid to the charge of any man in governing authority, he outlived all, dying in 1818, at the ripe, unusual age of eighty-six, and forty-six years after his fall from power. Practically, however, though Mr. Hastings' trial extended over a period of more than ten years, the matter was settled so to speak, in the public mind after the first three. Erskine settled the business, when by the force of his eloquence, he procured the acquittal of Stockdale, when prosecuted by the House of Commons for publishing a pamphlet in Hastings' defence. The speech of Erskine (the *facile princeps* of forensic orators) on that occasion, has been pronounced by many good judges (Lord Brougham amongst them) as the greatest oration in the English language: the memorable passage in Macaulay's essay on Warren Hastings, describing the aspects of the trial in Westminster Hall, is only a brilliant, but diffuse amplification of Erskine's impressive and magnificent exordium to the speech in question.

The next longest lived amongst the Governors General after Warren Hastings, was the weakest of them all, Lord Amherst. He succeeded the Marquis of Hastings in 1823, when he was fifty years of age; he held the office for five years, and lived in retirement afterwards thirty-four years, dying in 1857 at the advanced age of eighty-three. It was during Lord Amherst's five years' tenure of office, that we drifted in the most ignorant, bungling manner into the first Burmese War—the worst managed of all our Indian Wars, and in which we were only saved from destruction by the energy and admirable management of Sir Thomas Munro, then at the head of the Madras Government. The Court of Directors got so frightened about Lord Amherst and his incapable Calcutta advisers, that they had privately determined to recall him, and appoint Sir Thomas Munro in his place. This was communicated to Munro privately by a friend in the Direction; when with that generosity and nobleness which characterised this great man throughout his entire career, he at once deprecated the intention, declared that for himself he would not accept the office if offered; that Lord Amherst was the least to blame, that in any case all had at last come, or was coming right, and that it would be a shame to treat Lord Amherst as was proposed. Lord Wellesley, the most *regal* in his doings and style of all the Governors General, succeeded to the office at the age of thirty eight, the youngest of any except Lord Dalhousie; he *reigned* seven years and lived forty four-years afterwards, the longest retirement of any after Warren Hastings, and he died at the age of eighty-two. The Marquis of Hastings had reached a more mature age (with the exception of Lord Hardinge who was the same age when he was appointed) than any other Governor General, being fifty-nine when he assumed office in October 1813. He also held the office longer than any other except Warren Hastings, having been Governor General from 1813 to 1823, nearly ten years; and these ten years were as eventful as any, in the history of the British connexion with India. It fell to the lot of Lord Hastings to curb and humble the power of Nepaul, the most troublesome and inaccessible of our enemies; to root out the Pindarees, and to destroy the power of the Mahrattas. He planned and conducted the Pindaree and Mahratta campaigns himself, and it may well be questioned whether any campaigns were more skilfully designed, or more effectually carried out. Curiously enough, too, Hastings had actively employed under him, when they had almost reached the summit of their career, probably the four greatest servants which the East India Company ever had—Malcolm, and Elphinstone, Metcalfe, and Munro. Lord Hastings only lived three years after his return from India, and died in 1826, at the age of seventy-two.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, *28th August*, 9-45 A.M.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Suez.

COLOMBO, *28th August*, 2-50 P.M.

Steamer *Sydney* sailed for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

28th August, 5-27 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., ten annas to twelve annas discount.

Five per Cent., eight rupees and twelve annas to fourteen annas premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., eighteen to eighteen rupees and quarter premium.

Exchange on London, first-class Credit, two shillings and five-sixteenths to three-eighths.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty shillings.

Jute, seventy-five to eighty shillings.

Seeds, eighty-seven shillings and six pence to ninety-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inches, eighty rupees and twelve annas to fourteen annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inches, four rupees and five annas to six annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, ten annas and six pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods quiet.

Market for Twist, rather lower.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

PLEA SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

Causes for Trial.

1 Doe on the demise of Eswadabai widow *vs.* Roe afterwards Vowbai. For further evidence.

2 Navulchund Dhurrumchund *vs.* Ramchunder Hursamull.

3 Prema Mega and another *vs.* Luxumeenarrayen Rambhandaree.

4 Casseerao Baba Saheb Holker *vs.* Ramlall Thakoorseydass.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Suit for Settlement of Issue.

378 Bernardo Heitorda Silveira de Lorena Count of Sarzedas *vs.* Luis Correa da Silva.

Suit for further hearing and final disposal.

59 Shaik Mulling bin Shaik Ebrahim *vs.* Ally Mahomed bin Ballabhoy.

S. COMPTON, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, August 1863.

THE BURNEY DINAPORE SCANDAL CASE.

(*Abridged from the Englishman, August 18.*)

Monday, 17th August 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR M. L. WELLS, KT.)

Burney vs. Eyre.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Doyne for the plaintiff.

Mr. Newmarch and Mr. Woodroffe for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover damages on account of the defendant having, on the 25th of May 1862, published an alleged false and malicious libel of, and concerning, the plaintiff, which was contained in a certain written statement made by the defendant, and was as follows:—

"I have added, your conduct was that of a coward, and never would you have acted as you have done had you not known Mrs. Willis was alone. Your letter and others shall be placed in Colonel Willis' hands, and to him will you have to answer for your conduct. He called on his Maker to witness his innocence of any intention to insult, and, after exacting from him promises of silence on the subject, we took our departure. Some fourteen days or so after this I received another note from Mrs. Willis, requesting me to go over at once to her house, which I immediately did; and Mrs. Willis informed me that Brigadier Burney had spread a false report relating to the reasons for her cutting him. She told me the nature of the report. I was so incensed at such dastardly conduct, such perversion of truth, and the breaking of a promise faithfully made to Colonel Gordon, that I got on my horse and rode over to Brigadier Burney's and demanded an interview. After some delay I was informed that he was in bed, but on my persisting in seeing him, I was shown into his room. I taxed him with his base and cowardly conduct, and told him if he was innocent of all evil thoughts and intentions, his conduct would be very different. He replied, "I am on the bed of repentance, and have suffered much in mind; what am I to suffer now in body from you?". He begged I would remember he was an old man, and therefore not beat him. I told him it was not my intention to do so, but to leave him to Colonel Willis' tender mercies. I simply came down to warn him how he again broke his promise by mentioning or even breathing Mrs. Willis' name to any one; for if he did, his age would not protect him, and that I should consider our positions in the light of, he as Mr. Burney, and myself Mr. Eyre; that I would punish him in the most public place I could find, for I consider it my duty, as the friend of Colonel Willis, for whom I had such great regard, to protect the name of Mrs. Willis in his absence."

By reason of which alleged false and malicious libel the plaintiff averred that he had been brought into great disrepute as an officer, and had been compelled to resign his appointment as Brigadier commanding at Dinapore. The plaintiff also complained of the defendant for having maliciously and falsely uttered to one Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon certain alleged false, slanderous, and malicious words of, and concerning, the plaintiff, to the purport following—that is to say, that he, the defendant, had told plaintiff that there were reports current in the station regarding him and Mrs. Willis, which he, the defendant, had traced to him, the plaintiff, and that he, the defendant, had to tell him, the plaintiff, that if he, the defendant, heard him, the plaintiff, given out as the author of any more of these reports, he, the defendant, would have to punish or chastise him, the plaintiff, and that he, the plaintiff, asked the defendant not to strike him, and that he, the plaintiff, said that he was an old man on the stool of repentance, whereby the plaintiff, as a military officer, was brought into great contempt, and was believed by the said Lieutenant-Colonel of the army, to whom the said Colonel Gordon repeated the said conversation, to have submitted to threats of corporal punishment from an officer under his command, without taking any steps to clear his honour, and in consequence whereof the plaintiff was called upon by Major General Campbell, by directions of the Commander-in-Chief, to resign his command as Brigadier commanding the Dinapore station. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 50,000 as damages for the wrong so alleged to have been done to him.

The following were the issues settled:—

1st. Whether the libel set out in the plaint was published by the defendant.

2nd. Whether he uttered the words secondly complained of in the plaint.

3rd. Whether the words firstly set out in the plaint are libellous.

4th. Whether the words alleged to have been spoken are defamatory.

5th. Whether the alleged libel was a privileged communication.

6th. Whether the words alleged to have been spoken was a privileged statement.

7th. Whether the alleged libel was written maliciously or not.

8th. Whether the alleged slanderous words were spoken maliciously or not.

9th. Whether the statement contained in the alleged libel is true or not.

10th. Whether the statement contained in the alleged slanderous words is true or not.

Mr. Bell.—This action is brought by Colonel Burney against Captain Eyre, and the subject of the action is a certain libel published by the defendant of, and concerning, the plaintiff. The plaint contains a count for libel and another for slander. The verbal statement made by the defendant to Colonel Gordon is the subject of the slander count. It may appear to the Court that many matters not altogether relevant to the question, and which do not entirely affect the parties, have been introduced into the case; but it is necessary, fully to explain the subject-matter, that these should be gone into. The case is one of a peculiar nature, and it has entirely arisen from a system of secrecy and underhand dealing which has been adopted by the defendant in reference to his conduct with regard to the plaintiff. The plaintiff is an officer of great distinction and of long service—one who has served with credit to himself not only in the first Burmese war, in Afghanistan, and the Punjab, but also in the more recent operations during the mutinies, and latterly he held the position of Brigadier of the Dinapore district, which latter place was the scene of the matters now to be brought before this Court in the present action. Colonel Burney was at the time in question the Brigadier in command at Dinapore; Colonel Willis was commanding the 38th Regiment; and Captain (then Lieutenant) Eyre was the Adjutant of that Regiment. Colonel Burney was on terms of intimacy with Colonel and Mrs. Willis. About the beginning of February of 1862, Colonel Burney had applied for leave of absence, and a short time after this he received orders to send up to Darjeeling an officer on detachment duty. Colonel Willis happened to be the first officer on the list for this duty, and he accordingly, on the 11th of February, was ordered up there. On the 14th of the same month a ball took place at Dinapore at which the station was present, and amongst others Colonel Burney and Mrs. Willis. The day after the ball the Colonel wrote a letter to Mrs. Willis referring to the ball and other matters, and this letter has been the cause of everything that has arisen since in this matter, of which so much has been said to the prejudice of Colonel Burney which he has been unable to see, or been allowed to learn its exact contents until he saw it in this Court months after it had been written. The following is the letter in question:—

MY DEAR MRS. WILLIS,—How is the promised hair chain progressing? As I think Mr. Eyre could get the man you must not disappoint me. I have invited Colonel Loftus to dine with me on Monday with the Waltons. I do not write and ask you to come, as I know not if Mrs. Bayley can be with you, as I met her going in a palkee towards Bankipore. Have you seen her? Now, I am going to make an offer, that I pay you half house rent, provided you allow me office room—that is, two rooms where J. P. S. remained. The half rent you can give Mrs. Bailey, and she be always with you. I find Fan's room is not my own—that is, I occupy a corner where the M. B. comes; and I am not private, which I wish to be. I want to be locked up from 10 to 5, when I would return home, see officers on business, and the M. B. at 9, 10, or 11 as most agreeable. My brougham and horse will be in your stables always. I am going to see the rejected horses.—Yours very truly,

P. T. O. "GEO. BURNEY.

"P. S.—I am glad you accompany Major Cunningham in his dog-cart; as it is so high you must get all the air. I have been looking over my heap of correspondence, and for the life of me I cannot find out if Mrs. Gordon's name is Mary Magdalene, for with me you must know a Christian name is something. Now, keep this last to yourself and acquaint me at leisure. I hope you enjoyed the party. Did you approve of Fan's dress? It appeared chaste to me—that is, it was not very very low in body, inviting attention and impertinent remarks. Oh, I was sorry to find some fair ones who were whirling round at paddle rate of fifteen miles an hour, make an unnecessary *exposé*. Who invented that horrible dress a crinoline? The China toys must have given the notion. What say you?

"Coffee and cream will be with you at sunset."

Some time before the writing of this letter, Mrs. Willis was desirous of having a European nurse, but Colonel Willis had objected to her on the grounds of expense. Colonel Burney, who entertained the more kindly and friendly feelings towards both Colonel and Mrs. Willis, therefore prompted by his desire to assist them, offered in the letter to rent half the house they resided in, and Mrs. Bayley, the person mentioned therein, is the nurse in question. Such an offer as this would, in Colonel Willis' absence, be of the greatest assistance and was suggested from the best motives. Yet this letter has been construed in a manner which, for the life of me, I cannot understand, and has been twisted so as to convey the worst insinuations. As regards the coffee and cream alluded to, this was quite an institution, and had existed whilst Colonel Willis was at Dinapore, and had been indulged in at the Colonel's expense for a long time. That letter was sent to Mrs. Willis about half-past four on the afternoon of the day after the ball by the Colonel's servant, just before Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Gordon went out for their drive; and on their return Mrs. Willis sent an answer to it by the same servant. This letter was, unfortunately, given up by Colonel Burney, but strange to say it is not forthcoming from the other side. They say it has been destroyed, but lucky it is the letter from the Colonel, to which it was a reply, still exists; and I wish for my client's sake the answer had also been preserved. We should then have seen what Mrs. Willis exactly did say, and whether she felt offended by any remark the Colonel had made in his letter to her. Shortly after receiving the lady's answer, Colonel Burney who is a man of early habits, retired to bed. About 10 o'clock he was aroused by Colonel Gordon, who came to him in great indignation. He said he had come from Mrs. Willis. Colonel Burney at once expressed his regret at hearing this, for he had not the slightest idea of having hurt her feelings in any way. On Colonel Gordon and Lieutenant Eyre coming into his house, Colonel Gordon sat down, whilst Lieutenant Eyre remained standing up behind the plaintiff. The plaintiff tried to remonstrate with Colonel Gordon, who begged him to keep silence, as he had not come to listen to what plaintiff had to say, but to request him, on Mrs. Willis' behalf, not to write to her again, to which the plaintiff, being greatly vexed at having caused offence to Mrs. Willis, and not wishing that a lady's name should be made a subject of quarrel, agreed; and on Colonel Gordon's asking the plaintiff to return her letter which she had sent in answer to his, he did so, and other conversation passed between the plaintiff and Colonel Gordon on the subject. The defendant remarked to the plaintiff that if Colonel Willis had not been absent he would not have written as he had done, to which the plaintiff replied that he would. But it is wholly false, as stated by the defendant in the libel complained of, that the defendant said that the plaintiff's conduct was that of a coward, or any words to that effect. It is not to be supposed that because Colonel Burney allowed a subaltern to speak to him in the way he did, and because he had expressed his regret, that he clearly admitted he had done anything that was wrong. The letter from Mrs. Willis was given up to Colonel Gordon, and the next morning the plaintiff wrote to Colonel Gordon for the letter.

After such a letter as this it would be expected that a copy of the letter would have been sent. But no, no copy was furnished, and the plaintiff received a discourteous reply.

It should be observed that Colonel Burney does not say in his letter that he had forgotten what he had written, but what could have caused such dire offence to Mrs. Willis. Surely in common justice, Colonel Gordon ought to have complied with the request, and furnished the copy the plaintiff asked for. On the ensuing day, Colonel Burney, suffering much distress of mind at having caused Mrs. Willis annoyance, wrote to her husband to explain matters.

On the 16th and 17th of February the defendant wrote four several letters to the plaintiff, which accompanied various presents which the Colonel had made Mrs. Willis, which she had desired him to return, and also a small Japan box which he had himself received from the plaintiff. A piano was likewise returned. As Colonel Burney had not received a reply to his letter to Colonel Willis, he wrote on the 4th March to Mrs. Willis, begging her to intercede with her husband and obtain pardon from him. Colonel Gordon on the 6th replied to it thus:—

"Dinapore, 6th March 1863.

"SIR,—You were forbidden to communicate in any way with Mrs. Willis, and promised obedience to that injunction, which promise you have thought proper to break by addressing a note to her dated the 4th March 1862, which was put into my hands this evening. I am very willing however, to believe that the prompting of good feeling caused you for a moment to forget your promise and have therefore only to return the note and renew the injunction, and in conclusion to inform you that a copy of the note in question shall be duly forwarded by me to Colonel Willis.
I am &c., F. GORDON."

This certainly was a most offensive letter, but the plaintiff allowed its tone to pass unobserved. Shortly afterwards a letter came from Colonel Willis to the plaintiff in answer to his of the 11th of February to the following effect:—

"Colonel Willis, on his arrival at Darjeeling this day, received two letters from Brigadier Burney. Colonel Willis purposes replying to them *in person* very shortly."

On the 9th March, the plaintiff received another letter from the defendant, returning a lamp he had made a present of to Colonel Willis. And on the 10th, the defendant accompanied Mrs. Willis part of the way to Darjeeling, where she was going to join her husband. It will be remembered that the plaintiff had applied in February for leave of absence, which he obtained, but it was not till the 17th May that he took advantage of it, for he was unwilling to leave whilst this unfortunate misunderstanding remained unsettled. However, on that day he left, and was absent till the 17th June, when he returned to Dinapore.

On his return he received the following letter:—

"SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant and its enclosures, which the Commander-in-Chief has shewn to me confidentially, I am directed to state, that the proof of Brigadier G. Burney's disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis, and of his having submitted to threats of corporal punishment from an Officer under his command, without taking any steps to clear his honour, are so clear, that His Excellency empowers you to call upon that Officer to send in his resignation of his command immediately.

"2. But should Brigadier Burney declare deliberately that he is able to free himself of the charges brought against him by Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Willis C. B., and supported by Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, and Lieutenant and Adjutant P. H. Eyre, 38th Regiment, then you will inform him that the Commander-in-Chief will cause a searching enquiry to be made in the matter by a superior Officer, whom he will name; but in this case, it will remain with the Commander-in-Chief to judge, whether he shall not be brought to a Court Martial.—I have, &c. &c.,

E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.
Major-General CAMPBELL,
Commanding Benares Division.
G. C. SYNGE, Major,
Assistant Adjutant General, Benares Division.

This was the first intimation the plaintiff had that any complaint had been made against him. Nor was it till July, that he discovered who had made a charge against him. The above communication is vague in the extreme, but having nothing else to guide him, and being under the impression that the whole accusation against him rested upon the *idea* that his letter to Mrs. Willis was of an improper nature to be addressed to a lady, and that Colonel Willis' letter had been construed by authorities to be a threat, and without the least idea that the defendant had made a statement against him, he wrote this letter to the Official Assistant General.

"Dinapore, 22nd June 1862.
"Despatched, 24th June 1862.

"To Lieutenant-Colonel JOHNSON, C.B.,
"Officiating Adjutant General of the Army,
Head Quarters, Simla.

SIR,—I have the honor to solicit you will do me the favor to submit the following explanation, in reference to the charges made against me by Lieut.-Colonel Willis, for His Excellency's consideration, before I adopt either of the alternatives specified in your communication.

"2. I beg, in the first instance, to offer my best acknowledgments to His Excellency for having had his wishes communicated to me through the Major-General commanding the Division in a confidential letter, and thus saved me the pain of undesirable publicity.

"3. Not having a copy of my letter to Mrs. Willis in my possession (my application to obtain one not having been complied with), I cannot, I assure the Commander-in-Chief, call to mind the contents of it with sufficient accuracy to understand which portion of it is regarded as objectionable, or on what grounds the charge of disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis is founded.

"4. That I wrote a letter to Mrs. Willis on the 15th February, commenting on the dresses and style of dancing, which I confess had shocked me the night before at a Ball given by H. M.'s 38th Regiment at Dinapore, I of course admit, but that I wrote anything in that letter with any intention to offend or annoy Mrs. Willis I emphatically deny, and I respectfully submit for His Excellency's consideration that the best evidence of this is the fact that Mrs. Willis answered my letter in her usual style of friendship and intimacy, and shewed no sign whatever of annoyance. I deeply regret now that I have not possession of Mrs. Willis' reply, for, never imagining that I should require it as a proof in defending myself against a grave charge, and knowing the scandal which must have attached to the lady's name being forced before the public in connexion with my own, for her sake and with the most honourable desire, I unguardedly gave up the letter to Mrs. Willis' friends when called upon to do so.

"5. If, in my communication to Mrs. Willis, there is anything which His Excellency considers sufficient to establish the charge against me of "disgraceful conduct," I must of course bow to His Excellency's judgment, but I would at the same time venture to remind the Commander-in-Chief that I was at that time, and had been for some time past, on terms of the greatest intimacy with Mrs. Willis, for whom I entertained feelings of sincere friendship, and that the letter in question was written in the unguarded and careless style of familiar gossip. But without a copy of my letter to refer to, and in ignorance of the exact nature or grounds of the charge made against me in connexion with it, I can only venture to offer these general remarks in explanation.

"6. With regard to the second and positively serious charge recorded against me, viz.:—that of having "submitted to threats of corporal punishment from an Officer under my command, without taking any steps to clear my honour," I am, I assure His Excellency, perfectly astounded at reading that such a charge has been made, and am inexpressibly pained to find that His Excellency is pleased to admit its justice.

"7. The only communication I received from Colonel Willis is the following short letter:

"Colonel Willis, on his arrival at Darjeeling this day received two letters from Brigadier Burney; Colonel Willis purposes replying to them in person very shortly."

"Darjeeling, March 6th.

"8. This letter was written in reply to one from me, (sent in duplicate but by separate posts to insure its reaching) apologizing for any offence which I might have unintentionally given to Mrs. Willis. I respectfully submit that it contains no threat of corporal punishment whatever, and that I could not with any reason have assumed that it contained such a threat, or reasonably resented it as such. That it implied an interview was evident: but with what exact view, whether the demand of a personal apology, or satisfaction by duel, or anything else, I submit it was impossible for me to conjecture.

"9. All that I could under the circumstances do was to remain at my post, which I did, and for a period of about two months, abstained from taking advantage of the privilege leave which His Excellency had granted me, so as to allow Colonel Willis ample opportunity to develop his plans, and at the same time to avoid an unnecessary publicity, which I was assured might prove injurious to Mrs. Willis.

"10. From that time to the present I have heard nothing further from Colonel Willis on the subject: but it now appears that after sending me this intangible and indefinite communication, and thus detaining me at Dinapore in expectation of his coming to the station and learning from him further proceedings in person, he has intermediately, and without my knowledge, and without giving me opportunity of defence and explanation, laid the whole matter before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, including in his charges that of submitting to a threat which he never made: or, if made at all, in so indistinct and indefinite a manner as to be unintelligible both to myself and my friends.

"11. Colonel Willis was not, as His Excellency would seem to suppose, under my command at that period, and had not been so from the 11th February, the date of his leaving Dinapore, when he fell under command of the Officer Commanding the Presidency Division, and I conceive that an unfair and unjustifiable advantage has been taken of me by Colonel Willis in laying the matter before the Commander-in-Chief without, in the first place, informing me of his intention so to do. Especially after leading me to expect a personal interview with him at Dinapore, where, as before explained, I waited for him, and which, had he only abided by, he might have obtained from me any private satisfaction to which he believed himself entitled.

"12. Having submitted these remarks, not in any spirit of cavil or opposition, but with an anxious regard to clear my character, and with the heart-felt desire to exonerate myself, as far as possible, from His Excellency's censure, and hoping that I have now succeeded in fully refuting the most serious of the charges made against me, viz.: that of quietly submitting to threats of corporal punishment without taking steps to clear my honour, I can only add my humble and earnest solicitation to be permitted to retain my command until October next, when I purpose applying for permission to proceed on furlough to Europe.

"13. On the other question, viz.: what I may, in an unguarded and thoughtless moment have written to Mrs. Willis, and which by any means could be construed into disgraceful conduct, I have not, as before explained, the means of fully defending myself against it; nor do I wish for a public enquiry, which would necessarily involve an unenviable exposure and the indelicacy of a lady's name being brought forward. I feel satisfied, however, that on this charge alone His Excellency would not insist upon so serious a measure as requiring me to resign my command, as it would bring disgrace upon myself and on my family name.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"GEO. BURNEY, Brigadier,
"Commanding at Dinapore."

At the time he wrote this letter he was not aware that any one had held out a threat, except that implied by Colonel Willis, if such a meaning could be put upon his words. He was labouring quite under a misapprehension of the true state of matters. I should have expected that he would at once have been enlightened on the subject instead of being kept in the dark whilst a man was stabbing him behind his back, but instead of this being done he received another letter from Major Synge, dated the 27th June, requiring a categorical reply to the two alternatives already mentioned. To this he replied on the 30th June.

This answer or explanation the plaintiff had a right to expect should have been required, and that he himself should have been made the medium of communication. But he was all along labouring in the dark as to the nature of the charge brought against him. He was twisting and turning about in his mind how this letter of Colonel Willis could have been construed into a threat of corporal punishment. And it was not until July that he ascertained what the true state of the case was, and who had made the accusation against him. What was Colonel Burney's conduct on discovering this? Was it the conduct of a man who would tamely and meekly submit to be threatened? Not at all; for he writes letter, which does any thing but denote a man like the defendant would describe him to be.

Some time after this Lieutenant Eyre returned to Dinapore from Darjeeling, when the plaintiff at once ordered him into arrest, just before the arrival of Major General Campbell. He was, however, released by order of General Campbell, but upon what ground he was at a loss to know. On the 29th, General Campbell and Major Turner sent for Colonel Gordon to ask him for a statement of what took place at the interview between Colonel Burney, himself, and Lieutenant Eyre. Then the statement Lieutenant Eyre had made some months ago, and of Gordon's made on this occasion, were read over to the plaintiff, and he was thereupon asked to resign.

He went away and consulted his son-in-law as to what he should do, and the result was that he sent in his resignation. No doubt this was an indiscreet course for the plaintiff to have adopted, and was much to be regretted; but I can show that he had good reasons for the step, and that it was the result of Wall's advice conveyed under the impression that something really bad had occurred, arising from reports he had heard. But even after his resignation he was entitled to have a searching enquiry, and long before the case came into this Court. He resigned on the 30th July.

After that he went to Calcutta, where he heard that an enquiry was to take place. On the 15th Nov. he again wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, to which he received no reply till the 13th October. It is unfortunate that his Excellency came to the conclusion he did not think it right to accede to the plaintiff's request for a searching enquiry, and that a copy of the private letter from Colonel Willis to his Excellency should not have been furnished. It might have been expected that official routine and etiquette would have been set aside in a case like this. Surely he ought not to be deprived either of an investigation to clear his honour as an officer because he had resigned his appointment. If a regular investigation had been, made the present trial would never have taken place. On the 14th of January 1863, as he could not get redress in the quarter he had sought for it, he sent in a memorial to the Governor-General, through the Commander-in-Chief. It had been sent on to the latter more than five weeks when Lieutenant Eyre came down to Calcutta for the purpose of proceeding to England with troops. The only remaining way of clearing his character of the calumnies which had been thrown on it, was for the plaintiff to bring a civil suit; and availing himself of Lieutenant Eyre's temporary residence within the jurisdiction of this Court, he filed a plaint against him on 5th March. On the 12th the memorial was forwarded to the Governor General, who having heard that a suit had been instituted, very properly refrained from acting in the matter. As regards the words spoken and complained of as slanderous, the probabilities of the case are to be considered. Is Lieutenant Eyre's or Colonel Burney's statement the most worthy of belief? All the surrounding circumstances are to be taken into consideration in coming to a conclusion on this point. Would not Colonel Gordon have heard the word "coward" had it been uttered by Lieutenant Eyre? It is not to be supposed a man in the state of excitement he was in would have spoken in a low tone of voice, but the contrary. Is not Colonel Burney's assertion "if he had two grains of sense to rub one against the other" much more likely than that he should have called out to be spared, and that he was an old man sitting on the stool of repentance? His action when he heard who had said this of him denotes him a man of energy and action, and that he would not have calmly rested under such a threat as Lieutenant Eyre said he held out. Had he submitted to it, he would indeed have been a broken-down, spiritless old man. His letter to the Commander-in-Chief does not look as if it had been written by such a man, but is couched in good strong, energetic Saxon language, very unlikely to have been used had he been what the defendant described him. No doubt that this story of Lieutenant Eyre is totally incorrect: no such words were used, and Colonel Burney's statement is the correct version. There is no use mincing the matter: Lieutenant Eyre's statement must be a gross falsehood. We have examined Colonel Johnston and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to trace out whether Eyre was the person who originated these charges.

The following interrogatories have been answered by the Commander-in-Chief:—

Interrogatories for the examination of His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., a witness on behalf of the plaintiff, and his answers.

Q. 1. Has your Excellency ever seen the defendant? if so, when and where?

A. 1. I saw him to the best of my recollection when inspecting the 38th Regiment at Roy Bareilly in 1860, but I have not seen him since.

Q. 2. Does your Excellency know Colonel Willis of Her Majesty's 38th Regiment?

A. 2. I do not know Colonel Willis of Her Majesty's 38th Regiment personally.

Q. 3. Was any complaint ever made to your Excellency in writing by Colonel Willis or any other person, with reference to Colonel Burney's conduct as to correspondence with Mrs. Willis?

A. 3. A complaint was made in writing by Colonel Willis addressed to me, and sent to me open through Major General Campbell, commanding the Benares Division, who enclosed it to me in a covering letter with relevant observations on the contents of Colonel Willis' letter.

Q. 4. If so, have the goodness to produce and leave the same with the Commission now examining you, or state where the same now is?

A. 4. I regret that I am unable to produce the complaint of Colonel Willis for the reasons stated in the letter now before me (No. 15,841,) dated Head-Quarters, Simlah, 29th June, 1863, and addressed to you by my military secretary.

Q. 5. Had your Excellency ever any personal communication with the defendant on the same subject?

A. 5. I never had any personal communication with the defendant on the subject alluded to.

Q. 6. If so, where did your Excellency see the defendant, and state to the best of your recollection what passed between you?

A. 6. This is answered by the last one.

Q. 7. If not, did your Excellency ever receive from the defendant a written statement connected with the complaint against Colonel Burney, and if so, did you receive more than one such statement?

A. 7. There was a written statement of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre enclosed in the letter of Colonel Willis; I mentioned in my answer to question three; to the best of my belief, I only received one such statement.

Q. 8. Be so good as to produce the same or state where the same, if more than one, are, or if only one, where the same is?

A. 8. A copy of that statement has already by my direction been given to Brigadier Burney by the Officiating Adjutant General of the army, and, although a privileged document, I think it would be a futile objection to refuse it on that score, therefore I produce it; but had I known that it was likely to be used in a civil action, I should have claimed that it was a privileged document.

Q. 9. Look at the document now produced

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and shewn to your Excellency and marked Did you ever see this paper or a copy thereof, and if so when and who shewed it to you ?

A. 9. I have already stated in my third answer how I received it, and it was enclosed in the letter there mentioned, which was dated 2nd June 1862.

Q. 10. Before seeing it, did your Excellency give any and what directions to any and what person as to Colonel Burney ?

A. 10. The letter of Major General Campbell, dated 20th June, 1862, and its enclosures, were the first intimation which I received of the matter, consequently I could not have given any directions as to Colonel Burney.

Q. 11. When was your Excellency first aware of an accusation being made against Colonel Burney, and produce all the documents submitted to you in support of such complaint ?

A. 11. When I first received the letter, dated 2nd June 1862, just mentioned. I have already produced the original statement of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre ; the other two documents already mentioned in answer third, I regret being unable to produce for the reasons set forth in letter No. 15,841, mentioned in my fourth answer.

Q. 12. Did your Excellency direct Major General Campbell to enquire into Brigadier Burney's conduct ?

A. 12. I instructed Major General Campbell on 7th June 1862 that if Brigadier Burney declined to resign and declared deliberately that he could free himself from the charges, that then I would cause a searching investigation to be made by a superior offcer whom I would name, but that in this case, it would remain with me to decide whether Colonel Burney should be tried by Court-martial. I subsequently, when Brigadier Burney had refused to resign, directed Major General Campbell to limit the investigation to Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre's statement, calling upon Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon for his statement, and instructing him that if Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's statement corroborated that of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre, he was again to offer Colonel Burney the alternative of resigning. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's statement did not corroborate that of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre as to the use of the word "coward" which he did not hear, and he was not present when the alleged threat of personal chastisement was made by Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre, but confirmed it in other respects, proving that both he and Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre, subordinates of Brigadier Burney, and serving under his orders in the same station, had, at an undue hour of the night, gone to Brigadier Burney's house and used language of which the signification was insulting to him as a gentleman, and most insubordinate to him as a commanding officer, imposing upon him conditions which no gentleman or officer ought to submit to. When Brigadier Burney protested, as he hoped to be saved, that he had not meant to insult Mrs. Willis, Colonel Gordon met this most solemn assertion by a stern command to be silent, and by an unmistakeable declaration that he did not credit it ; and before leaving Brigadier Burney, he walked up to him and said "now I must tell you that you should be ashamed of yourself." Brigadier Burney ought in justice to his own honour and to the discipline of the army to have preferred a charge against them ; his conduct in not doing so was, I conceive, an acknowledgement of his guilt, disgraceful, and rendered him unfit for the exercise of command. Major General Campbell conceived himself to be justified in again giving Brigadier Burney the option of resigning his command, because Colonel Burney's conduct appeared to him so bad and inconsistent with his position as an officer and a gentleman. There was no further enquiry. Brigadier Burney resigned his command next day. I was of opinion that in acting as he did the Major General had acted quite correctly.

Q. 13. Was this done in consequence of any and what statement made by Lieutenant Eyre, or if not, why was it done ?

A. 13. It was done in consequence of the statement of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre, which I have produced in answer to question eight, but with the condition that it was to be supported by the statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, which had not then been made.

Q. 14. Look at this letter No. from Colonel Burney to Mrs. Willis. Did your Excellency ever see it before, and if so, when and who shewed it to you ?

A. 14. No. I have never seen that letter before.

Q. 15. Did your Excellency see the answer written by Mrs. Willis to this letter, and, if so, when and who shewed it to you ?

A. 15. No, I never saw the answer to that letter written by Mrs. Willis.

Q. 16. State to the best of your recollection what the contents of that letter were and in particular state whether it made any mention of the Gordons being about to stay with Mrs. Willis, and did it any way refer to coffee ?

A. 16. I never saw the letter.

Q. 17. Did your Excellency consider the letter from Brigadier Burney to Mrs. Willis as an improper letter, and, if so, state in what particular the letter appeared to be improper ?

A. 17. I never saw the letter.

Q. 18. If your Excellency thought it improper, was the impropriety in the letter itself or in the postscript ?

A. 18. I never saw the letter or the postscript.

Q. 19. What portion of the postscript was improper.

A. 19. I never saw the postscript.

Q. 20. Was your Excellency not aware that Fan, who is referred to in the postscript, was Brigadier Burney's own daughter ? If not, would this have made any difference in your Excellency's opinion ?

A. 20. I never saw the postscript.

Q. 21. Look at this letter dated the 7th June 1862. Was this letter written by your Excellency's directions ? If so, have the goodness to state what you alluded to when you referred to the proofs of Brigadier Burney's disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis, and of his having submitted to the threats therein mentioned ?

A. 21. This letter dated 7th June was written by my authority by the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army. There is a mistake in it but it is of no consequence as regards my decision as to Brigadier Burney. The Adjutant General, instead of saying that he had submitted to threats of corporal punishment, should have stated that he had submitted to be called a coward and other improper language. I referred to the proof of Brigadier Burney's disgraceful conduct contained in the privileged communications alluded to in letter 15841 abovementioned. Those proofs, as I have stated before, were not finally adduced as charges against Brigadier Burney, the charges being limited, as I have said before, to Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre's statement if confirmed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

Q. 22. Were such proofs in writing ? and if so please to produce them and leave them with the Commissioner ; and if not in writing, were they verbal ? and if so, by whom were the proofs given.

A. 22. They were in writing. I have already produced the statement of Lieutenant Eyre ; the other documents I regret I cannot produce for reasons stated in letter No. 15841 abovementioned. There were no verbal proofs. I had no communication with either Colonel Burney or Major General Campbell till 7th June 1862, when I addressed the letter. I did not communicate on that occasion with Colonel Burney except through the Major General ; nor could he have had any intimation of any proofs against him being before me until the substance of the letter dated 7th June was communicated to him through the Major General.

Q. 23. Was Colonel Burney present or represented by any one when such proofs were given ?

A. 23. No, he was not.

Q. 24. Had your Excellency at the date of that letter ever received any charges preferred by Colonel Willis ? and if so, were the same in writing or verbal ? and if the former, please to produce them, and if the latter what was the effect of them ?

A. 24. I had received no complaint preferred by Colonel Willis, except those mentioned before in answer to Question 3, and the so-called complaints which I have previously expressed myself as unable to produce. There were no verbal charges.

Q. 25. In what way did Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon support these charges ? Did he do so in writing ? and if so please to produce the same. If not in writing, did he ever, previous to the 7th June 1862, make any statement to your Excellency, and if so, what statement, on the subject ?

A. 25. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon did not support the charges or complaint by any direct statement prior to the 7th June 1862, but as Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre in his written statement said that Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon had accompanied him and joined him in using insulting and insubordinate language, and imposing the improper conditions I have mentioned above, it was concluded that Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's statement would support him.

Q. 26. In what did Lieutenant Eyre support these charges ? Did he do so in writing ? and if so, please to produce the same. And if not in writing, did he ever, previous to the 7th June 1862, make any, and what, statement to your Excellency on the subject ?

A. 26. Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre made one written statement, already produced, and no other. He made no verbal statement.

Q. 27. Previous to the 7th June 1862 did your Excellency ever communicate in any way with Brigadier Burney on the subject of those charges ? and if not ; why not ?

A. 27. I had no communication with Brigadier Burney on the subject of the complaint against him prior to 7th June 1862. I first heard of the case by the receipt of Major General Campbell's letter dated 2nd June 1862, which I answered on the 7th of the same month ; nor was it proper that I should communicate with Colonel Burney except through the Major General commanding the division.

Q. 28. Have the goodness to produce and leave with the Commissioner Major General Campbell's letter of the 2nd June 1862, with its enclosures, or state where the same now are.

A. 28. I cannot produce Major General Campbell's letter of 2nd June 1862, for reasons stated in letter No. 15841, already mentioned.

Q. 29. Why did not your Excellency direct a Court of Enquiry to be assembled to enquire into Brigadier Burney's conduct upon directing the letter of the 7th June to be written ?

A. 29. It is quite optional with me, or any other officer in command, to direct the description of enquiries which he may consider suited to the case in point. It frequently happens that when complaints or charges are preferred, no sort of enquiry is made ; nor is the accused party called on for any explanation of the charges adduced against him when the charges appear clear and susceptible of proof. In other cases a partial enquiry only is made to elucidate a particular point on which doubt exists. This was the case in the present instance ; the desideratum being to ascertain simply whether Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon corroborated Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre's statement.

Q. 30. When your Excellency was informed that Lieutenant Eyre had called Brigadier Burney a coward and had threatened him with corporal punishment, why did you not have a Court of Enquiry or Court-martial assembled to try Lieutenant Eyre ?

A. 30. I did not consider it necessary to have a Court assembled to try Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre. The General officer commanding the division preferred no charge or complaint against him, and almost the whole responsibility rested with Brigadier Burney for having called upon himself and provoked the improper language, which, moreover, the Brigadier has since denied ever having received. I conceived that he, the Brigadier, had been guilty of disgraceful conduct which called forth the indignation of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre. If a superior officer is playing (for example) with an inferior officer at cards, and the superior cheats, and the inferior tells him that he has done so, I conceive that, however great the scandal, the responsibility rests upon the superior officer, who has disgraced himself as an officer and a gentleman by cheating at cards.

Q. 31. Did your Excellency ever know an instance of a junior officer using insulting language to a superior officer in which, when that fact was known to the Commander-in-Chief, that junior officer was not either tried or reprimanded ? and if so, why was he not ?

A. 31. On one occasion an inferior addressed disgraceful but true reproaches to a superior because he had misbehaved in action ; the scandal was atoned for by the punishment of the superior, as no one thought of bringing the inferior to trial. There are numerous other instances.

Q. 32. Did your Excellency reprimand Lieutenant Eyre or direct him to be reprimanded ; if not, why not ?

A. 32. I was under the impression, and still I am so, that I directed an expression of my disapprobation to be conveyed to Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre of the violent and improper language which he had addressed to Brigadier Burney, but no record of that disapproval can be found. It must be remembered that on this point he was evidence against himself ; and he has stated that he gave the evidence in obedience to the order of his commanding officer.

Q. 33. Did not your Excellency send a telegraphic dispatch to Major General Campbell, directing him to put Brigadier Burney under arrest if he had not resigned his command ? If so, on what date did you send the same, and why did you do so ?

A. 33. Major General Campbell enquired from me by telegraph whether, if the statement was confirmed, the officer was to be left or relieved, and in answer I directed him to put him in arrest if he declined to resign his command. I sent this telegram on 29th July 1862. It provided that this was to be done if the charges against him were fully established and capable of proof, and was the necessary consequence of his proved misconduct and of his refusing to resign.

Q. 34. Did your Excellency receive from Colonel Burney the following letters ? and if so, produce and leave the same with Commissioner, or state where the same now are—that is to say, the letters of the following dates—22nd June 1862, 30th June 1862, 11th July 1862, 30th July 1862, 2nd October 1862, 15th November 1862, 29th November 1862.

A. 34. I produce five letters. The one dated 30th July is not in my control. I believe it to be with the Military Secretary to Government.

Q. 35. When your Excellency received the letter from Colonel Burney dated the 11th July, why did not your Excellency cause an enquiry to be made into the truth of the statements therein made ?

A. 35. The letter dated 11th July 1862, from Brigadier Burney, was not received by me till 22nd July 1862, and on the 14th July the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, by my direction, had directed Major General Campbell to proceed to Dinapore and to limit his enquiry as stated in my answer to Question 12.

Q. 36. Was your Excellency informed of Colonel Burney having directed Lieutenant Eyre to be placed in arrest and of his having been released by order of Major General Campbell ? If so, why did not your Excellency cause inquiries to be made into the matter, and direct a Court of Enquiry to be held upon Lieutenant Eyre as to whether he committed the military offence for which he was placed in arrest.

A. 36. I received no report of the arrest of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre, and I learnt it for the first time from the memorial of Brigadier Burney. No report of the release of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre from arrest was made to me. I saw it first in the above memorial.

Q. 37. Look at this letter dated the 13th December 1862. Was this written by your Excellency's orders ?

A. 37. This letter, dated 13th December 1862, was written by my direction.

Q. 38. Have the goodness to produce and leave with the Commissioner the letter from Colonel Willis therein referred to.

A. 38. I have already answered this. *Vide* Question 4.

Q. 39. Were the charges referred to in the Adjutant General's letter of the 7th June 1862, not contained in that letter from Colonel Willis ?

A. 39. The complaint contained in Colonel Willis' letter is referred to in the letter of the Officiating Adjutant General of the 7th June 1862, but was not made the ground of the enquiry conducted by Major General Campbell at Dinapore, nor of the charge on which Colonel Burney was offered the option of resigning his command by Major General Campbell.

Q. 40. As in the letter of the 7th June 1862, charges by Colonel Willis are referred to, did your Excellency subsequently consider that these charges were not worthy of consideration ; or if not, why did your Excellency cause the 2nd paragraph of the letter of the 13th December 1862 to be written ?

A. 40. Not at all. I did consider them worthy of consideration, but for the sake of propriety I deemed it better to limit the charges against Brigadier Burney as before stated. Brigadier Burney has himself several times, expressed in writing a strong wish that publicity should not be given to the circumstances connected with the letter which he himself wrote to Mrs. Willis, and for writing which he himself has expressed his great regret.

Q. 41. Has your Excellency ever had any verbal communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon on the subject of the charges against Colonel Burney ? and if so when ? and state what occurred on that occasion.

A. 41. I met Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon on the 21st February 1863, at Shahjehanpore, at the Mess of the 88th Regiment. I told him in the course of conversation that I had heard that Brigadier Burney had appealed, or was about to do so, to government against his being deprived of his command. Colonel Gordon remarked in reply that his resignation was voluntary. I then said to him that I supposed there could be no doubt that Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre had used the language which he had stated that he had used to Colonel Burney when he made the second visit. Colonel Gordon observed in reply that Mr. Eyre was a very straightforward and honourable man, and that he had told him (Colonel Gordon) immediately afterwards, that he had used this language to Colonel Burney. I had no other verbal communication on this subject with Colonel Gordon. I was very glad to receive this favourable testimony of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre from so honourable and good a man as Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

Q 42 Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon has stated in his evidence in this case that he told your Excellency that Lieutenant Eyre's statement as to what occurred on the 8th March was to be depended upon. Does your Excellency remember such statement being made ? and if so, were you satisfied with that statement, or did you cause Lieutenant Eyre to be communicated with on the subject ? and if so, how ?

A. 42. Yes, I remember it. He did so on the occasion just mentioned. I was satisfied with the communication, and I did not cause Lieutenant Eyre to be communicated with.

Q. 43. Can your Excellency state when Colonel Burney's memorial to his Excellency the Viceroy, was received by your Excellency, and when it was forwarded to the Governor General, and what was the reason of the delay ?

A. 43. It was received on 4th February 1863, as I see by referring to a docket, and it was dispatched to government on 12th March. I had left my head-quarters camp on different tours of inspection during that interval, and the necessity of making reference on my return caused the delay.

Q. 44. When Colonel Gordon told your Excellency that Lieutenant Eyre's statements were to be relied on, did it not occur to your Excellency that either Colonel Burney or Lieutenant Eyre must be giving a false account of what occurred on the 8th of March, and that if so, the conduct of one of them must be conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman ? If so, did your Excellency then cause a Court of Enquiry to be held to enquire into the matter ? or if not, why not ?

A. 44. Certainly ; and my impression was that it was Colonel Burney who was in error ; but at the same time when two men in great passion are vociferating against each other, they do not hear, or at any rate very imperfectly, their attacks upon each other, and under such circumstances, and with no evidence besides two highly excited parties themselves, any enquiry would have been useless.

Q. 45. Did not your Excellency, without having ordered an enquiry into Lieutenant Eyre's conduct, appoint him to proceed on duty in the ship *Holmsdale* to England ? and if so, why so ?

A. 45. As a matter of detail Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre was directed without reference to myself by the Adjutant General's Department in February 1863, to proceed in charge of invalids to England to embark on 15th March 1863.

Q. 46. Please to state through what particular officers the written statement of Lieutenant Eyre that is complained of in this action, reached your Excellency.

A. 46. I have answered this in answer to Question 3.

Q. 47. Was that the regular official channel for a communication of that nature to travel through so as to reach your Excellency ?

A. 47. It came through the officer commanding the regiment and through the Major General commanding the division. There was nothing incorrect in this mode of addressing me particularly, consideration had to the delicate nature of the communication. The usual channel of communication from officers in command of divisions is through the Adjutant General.

Q. 48. If not, state through whom Lieutenant Eyre should have sent such statement.

A. 48. I have just answered this.

Q. 49. Should it not have come through his commanding officer and Brigadier Burney ? Did it do so ? and if not, why not.

A. 49. The letter and Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre's statement came from Darjeeling, which was not Brigadier Burney's command. It did come through his commanding officer.

Q. 50. If you shall say that the regular official channel was not adopted, did your Excellency remonstrate on the subject ? and if not, why not ?

A. 50. I consider that the channel was a proper one.

Cross Interrogatories to Sir Hugh Rose, and his Answers.

Q. 1. If your Excellency shall have have said in answer to the 7th Interrogatory on behalf of the plaintiff that you did receive a statement from the defendant, be so good as to state from whom, and under what circumstances, you received it.

A. 1. I received the statement in a letter from Colonel Willis forwarded to me in a letter from Major General Campbell commanding the Benares division.

Q. 2. When your Excellency directed General Campbell to proceed to Dinapore, was it not that he might ascertain personally whether there was *prima facie* ground for believing that the charges against Brigadier Burney were true ; and that if he should be of that opinion then, that he might ascertain from the plaintiff personally whether he denied the truth of the charges, and was willing to stand a regular enquiry ? If such was not your intention, be pleased to state what it was.

A. 2. My first intention was to call Major General Campbell to institute an enquiry into the complaints of Colonel Willis contained in his letter, as well as into the charges brought against him by Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre in the enclosure in that letter, supported as it was supposed they were, and turned out in most parts to be, by the evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon ; but at the suggestion of Major General Campbell commanding the Benares division, supported by the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, I decided, for the sake of propriety, that the charges against Colonel Burney should be limited to the accusations contained in Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre's statement, and entrusted Major General Campbell to proceed to Dinapore to examine whether Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's statement corroborated that of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre's, and that if it did so, he was to read to Brigadier Burney Lieutenant Eyre's statement, and informing him of the corroboration of it by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's statement, was then again to offer him the option of resigning. No charge was preferred against Brigadier Burney grounded on the contents of Colonel Willis' letter. On receiving my instructions contained in my letter of 7th June 1862, Major General Campbell addressed Brigadier Burney on the subject, and in reply Brigadier Burney addressed to him two letters of explanation, one of the 22nd June, and the other of the 30th June 1862 ; one of which, that dated 22nd June, Major General Campbell considered, in a letter of 4th July forwarding these two letters, evasive and unsatisfactory. Brigadier Burney had therefore full opportunity of tendering explanation. On the 14th July I directed Major General Campbell to proceed to Dinapore and act as above stated.

Q. 3. If the plaintiff had denied the truth of the allegations made, and had refused to resign his command would not your Excellency have directed a regular Court of Enquiry to be held, or what would have been the course pursued by your Excellency.

A. 3. In a telegram sent, before leaving Benares, Major General Campbell asked for instructions, which were sent in a telegram of 29th July, which I have already mentioned. In the case of Brigadier Burney refusing to resign and the charges being fully corroborated the Brigadier was subject to the alternative of a General Court-martial, of which the arrest was the preliminary. By resigning, Brigadier Burney, in my opinion, acknowledged the sufficiency of the evidence against him and his guilt.

Q. 4. Will your Excellency be pleased to explain the difference between the enquiry or investigation which was made by General Campbell, and a regular Court of Enquiry or Court-martial ?

A. 4. As the desideratum was the elucidation of merely one point, and as that point elucidated, the case was perfectly straightforward and clear, a Court of Enquiry was quite unnecessary. And it was sufficient that the point in question should be elucidated by the enquiry of Major General Campbell, who was then to act as stated above. Major General Campbell's enquiry was held by himself as the General officer in command of the division in which Brigadier Burney was, and the senior officer to him. He was assisted by the legal military adviser, the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the division. It had been notified to Brigadier Burney that the enquiry would be made by a superior officer, to which he made no objection. A Court of Enquiry is composed of any number of officers ; its object is to enquire into matters involved in doubt, and it gives or does not give an opinion according as the officer who convenes it may direct. A General Court-martial as the highest military tribunal, always examines upon oath and always gives a verdict. Brigadier Burney could only have been tried by a General Court-martial.

Q. 5. Did not your Excellency receive from General Campbell a report in writing as to the investigation or enquiry made or held by him ? If so produce the same and any documents which may be referred to in it, and leave it and them with the Commissioner, or state where the report and the documents are.

A. 5. Yes, it is one of the documents which I have, as privileged documents, declined to give up.

Q. 6. If your Excellency shall have stated in reply to the 34th Interrogatory that you received the letters therein mentioned or any of them, be pleased to state the dates upon which they were received.

A. 6. The ones dated 22nd and 30th June were received as stated, with Major General Campbell's letter of 4th July 1862, which must have been received in course of post. The letter of 11th July was received on the 22nd July as already stated. The letter of 30th July is not with me. The letter of 2nd October was received on same date between that date and 14th October. The letter of 15th November was received on 25th November 1862.

Q. 7. Is it usual after an officer has been offered an enquiry or Court-martial and declined to avail himself of it, to direct one to be held at his request ?

A. 7. Certainly not.

Q. 8. Does your Excellency consider that a subaltern, if called upon by his commanding officer to make a report or statement of such a nature as that alluded to in the seventh of the Interrogatories on behalf of the plaintiff, is bound to do so ?

A. 8. Yes.

Q. 9. If it should be the fact that the defendant in the present case was requested by Colonel Willis to make the statement as to the plaintiff which is the subject of the present action ; do you consider he could have properly refused to do so ?

A. 9. No.

Q. 10. If he had refused does your Excellency consider he would have subjected himself to penalties or consequences prejudicial to himself ?

A. 10. I think that if he had refused his conduct would have been improper as an officer and a gentleman, and would have been subject to the consequences of such misconduct.

Q. 11. Would the fact of the decision having called for such a statement make any difference ? If so, be good enough to explain such difference.

A. 11. An order from a superior officer is an order, and it is immaterial who gives the order, provided he has the power to give it. The rank of the person who gives it is immaterial as far as the consequences of disobedience are concerned.

Q. 12. Does your Excellency consider that a Brigadier ought to submit to be spoken to in an authoritative and dictatorial tone by an officer under his command, whether a Lieutenant-Colonel or a subaltern, or that he should submit to be flatly contradicted, by a subaltern, or that he should submit to be ordered or enjoined by either a Lieutenant-Colonel or a subaltern not to do any particular act, such as speaking or writing to a particular person ? What course does your Excellency think that a Brigadier should take in the event of a Lieutenant-Colonel or subaltern officer under his command acting in the manner above described ?

A. 12. Certainly not ; if he submits to such he is unfit to exercise command. If he feels that he is innocent of the causes which cause his inferiors to act in this insubordinate manner towards him, he ought to place them in arrest immediately and report what has occurred to his superior, or prefer charges against them.

Q. 13. In the event of a Brigadier being charged by a subaltern under his command with circulating untrue or offensive reports as to a lady, what course does your Excellency think the Brigadier ought to pursue ?

A. 13. This is answered by the previous answer.

H. Rose.

Fair copy signed before me, 8th July. Original was signed by his Excellency on 1st July 1863.

H. M. Babbage,
Assist. Commr. at Simla & Commr. for High Court of Judicature.

I regret that the bias of the Commander-in-Chief should appear from his evidence to be so much against Colonel Burney—a bias by no means well founded ; but, however, his answers show what we wished to find out—viz., that Eyre is the person who originated these statements. It is most extraordinary that his Excellency never saw Colonel Burney's letter to Mrs. Willis. It was for the first time produced by Colonel Gordon when giving his evidence in this Court, and yet both General Campbell and the Commander-in-Chief had formed their opinion of Colonel Burney's conduct without seeing this letter. As I understand it the proofs on which they acted were the communications of Colonel Willis from Colonel Gordon, and Lieutenant Eyre. It appears after all that Colonel Burney's resignation only preceded the letter ordering him to be placed under arrest by a short time. It appears it was utterly impossible for the Brigadier to find out what was the real ground of complaint against him, and I am unable to understand why the Commander-in-Chief introduces the word therefore in saying that the Brigadier resigned his command. Observe how the ground is shifted. The charge at first was "disgraceful conduct" in submitting to personal chastisement, and now it is for allowing insubordinate language to be used towards him by a Lieutenant Colonel and a subaltern.

As regards the question of privilege communication I should prefer leaving the argument on that part of the case till I have the opportunity of reply ; and upon the subject of damages, although the plaintiff does not seek for vindictive damages, still he hopes to be able to recover such substantial damages as shall carry conviction to the minds of the public that he has successfully vindicated his honour as an officer from the aspersion cast upon it by the defendant.

George Burney.—I am the plaintiff in this action. I am of forty-three years service. The campaigns I have been in were—first, in the Burmah war, the second in Afghanistan, the third in the Punjab, fourth China, and the fifth was the mutinies, for which I received a testimonial from Mr. Yule that I had saved the country from Rajmahal to Patna. I was Brigadier in February 1862 at Dinapore. At that time I had been so a little less than twelve months. I came from Fyzabad. I had my brigade since September 1860. The 38th Regiment was under my command at Dinapore. Lieutenant Eyre was the Adjutant, and Colonel Willis was the Major and a Brevet Colonel. I had been acquainted with them ever since I joined, but I was intimately so since December 1861. I was in the habit of calling frequently at their house almost every evening, and of corresponding almost every day, chiefly with Mrs. Willis. I should say for at least two months before the ball at Dinapore I have made her little presents ; they were given with the consent of Col. Willis. They were principally Chinese. I gave him a Chinese cigar-case. Col. Willis saw all I gave her. Col. Willis went on detachment duty to Darjeeling on the 11th February, because he was the next on the roster. Col. Macpherson was not to be sent, so Col. Willis came next. As Col. Macpherson was not to be sent, by the orders of the military authorities, I had no option but to send Col. Willis. About this time I applied for two months' privilege leave, to be taken when I desired. Col. Willis went to Darjeeling on the 11th, and the instructions to send a detachment came about the 4th February. If nothing had occurred I should have availed myself of my leave immediately. Mrs. Willis was to have joined her husband on the return of peace there. She left on the 9th March. On the 14th of September there was a ball at the station. I was there, as well as Mrs. Willis and others. On the evening following the ball I sent this letter to Mrs. Willis. It was about four in the afternoon. I took my servant in my carriage as I was going to inspect the cast horses, and put him down close to her house. I took with me the usual things—a coffee-pot and cream for her. I used to supply them with cream and butter from my farm. The servant came back and told me that he had given the letter to Mrs. Willis. With reference to the letter there is an allusion to a hair-chain. It referred to her hair, which she plaited, and she promised to give me a chain of her hair. It was to have been all of her hair. The Mrs. Bailey mentioned in the note was Mrs. Willis' English nurse. Mrs. Bailey left Mrs. Willis' service about that time ; about the 10th or 11th instant, before Colonel Willis left, Mrs. Willis wished to retain her. She never told me so ; but I knew from her conversation at the Commissioner's house at Bankipore that she desired to keep her European nurse. In this letter I proposed to pay half the rent of the house if I had two rooms which Captain Smith of the artillery at Benares had previously occupied. I offered this because it would be a convenience to me in my duties, and have assisted her in her keeping her nurse. Previously to this my office had been at Dr. Wall's, which was too far out for me. I never required it except during the day. "Fan" is my daughter-in-law. The China toys I referred to are toys of a particular shape, worse than any crinoline. The coffee and cream mentioned in my letter referred to the coffee and cream I carried in my carriage. My servant brought a letter from Mrs. Willis. The letter, to the best of my recollection, said that she would not give me the chain without her husband's consent ; and the second part was about the rooms, saying she could not let me have them, as the Gordons were going to live with her. She also mentioned that she did not intend to have any more coffee of an evening as the weather was getting too hot. There was nothing in it which led me to believe she was offended. She wrote as usual, and signed herself "yours very truly." Had she been so she would have written sharper. I was in the habit of sending and receiving such gossiping letters daily. I went to bed early and slept soundly. About ten o'clock my servant called me, saying that gentlemen had come on regimental duty ; he said the Adjutant had come. He did not know Colonel Gordon. I then got up and put on my dressing-gown. Up to this time I had no suspicion that any unpleasant business had brought them. In my dining room I found Colonel Gordon and Lieutenant Eyre. I beckoned Colonel Gordon to come to the table. My servant gave him a chair. He sat down. Lieutenant Eyre stood in the rear of me. Mr. Eyre did not sit down at all. Colonel Gordon continued sitting during the interview, which was not more than five minutes. Colonel Gordon was in a towering passion. Colonel Gordon spoke first. He commenced saying something about Mrs. Willis. I asked him what had brought him. He said "On account of Mrs. Willis. You have written an improper letter to her." We then moved up to the table, and the servant gave him a chair. Lieutenant Eyre stood a little on one side behind. After sitting down Colonel Gordon said, "You have written a very improper letter to Mrs. Willis, which has offended her very much." I then said, "As I hope to be saved I never intended to give any offence." We then went on talking for a little time, when he checked me by saying "Will you keep silence for a little and hear me ?" I cannot say the actual words he then said. There was nothing offensive in them, but he was in a towering passion. Lieutenant Eyre then said for the first time, "You would not have dared to write the letter if Colonel Willis had been here." I then said "I have yet to learn what the offence is." Colonel Gordon then asked me for Mrs. Willis' letter. I gave it to him and not to Mr. Eyre. It is not true that he then called me a coward devil-a-bed. It is wholly false. I was in a false position, which caused me to allow Colonel Gordon to show such temper, but if Lieutenant Eyre had used such language, I should have ordered the guard and have sent him off at once under arrest. I was so desirous of preventing Mrs. Willis' name from being dragged before the public that I had promised secrecy. Colonel Gordon requested me not to write to Mrs. Willis again. This I promised after I had promised him secrecy. I gave up the letter because I never expected the matter would have come to this pass. As far as I recollect he said Mrs. Willis wanted it. They then went away, leaving me there. I had a guard close by within easy call under the portico. The next morning I sent my son, Doctor Wall, to make peace with Mrs Willis, but he returned unsuccessful. I then wrote to Colonel Gordon, asking him for a copy of my letter to Mrs. Willis. The letter of the 16th February is the one I wrote. When I wrote that I was positively ignorant of how I had given offence. I received an answer to it of the same date declining to accede to my request. I never saw or obtained a copy of the letter until I came into this Court. At the time I applied for a copy I did not know what I had written on the whole. I had written it in a careless, off-hand manner. My reason for asking for a copy was to see what I had said to give offence. The same day I wrote to Colonel Willis, apologizing hypothetically. This is a printed copy of the one sent to him. I received an answer to it. The printed copy put in is the copy of this letter ; that was the only one I ever since received from Colonel Willis. I have never seen or heard from him since. After receiving that letter from Colonel Willis I remained at Dinapore about two months. I received it on the 2nd March, and did not leave till 17th May. All that time I was in possession of privilege leave, but I remained because I had received a threat from Colonel Willis conveyed through his letters, and I was ready to give satisfaction to him by duel or otherwise. This I told the Commander-in-Chief. I did not live at Dinapore as I had previously done. I felt annoyed and wished to avoid hearing anything about this matter, and I spoke to Dr. Wall the next day about my conversation the previous evening with Mr. Eyre and Colonel Gordon, and also to Dr. Wright of the 38th Regiment. I showed him the letter I was going to send to Colonel Willis to ask his advice. I wrote to Mrs. Willis on the 4th March. The letter put in is a copy of the one I sent ; it is in Colonel Gordon's hand-writing. Colonel Gordon replied to it after two days. The letter put in is the reply. Prior to the 8th March I wrote no other letters to Mrs. Willis, Colonel Gordon or any other person. Before the 8th Lieutenant Eyre brought back the presents I had made her. With the presents he returned he sent notes. I had made Mr. Eyre a present of a Japan box. This he returned. I have been in the habit of making presents both to ladies and gentlemen. I have a kindly feeling that way. On the 8th March he came again about sunset. The servant announced him. I told him to let him in at once. He came to me in my bed room. I was going down. He said, "I have come to complain that Mrs. Willis is much hurt at hearing that you have stated that you had found fault to her with her dress at the ball. She denies this." Eyre said that the report had been traced to me. I felt very annoyed and indignant at a subaltern coming to take me to task when Mrs. Colonel Gordon was her protectress. Then I said, "Sir, if you had one grain of sense to rub against another, you would never charge me with having made this statement." He muttered "I have sense," and told me it was known in the bazar. I then said, "Look to your own and Mrs. Willis' servants, who speak English ; mine don't." They were both Madrassees ; mine were natives of the place. He then asked, very civil all the time, "Will you kindly state to whom you mentioned the circumstance ?" I then said "To my son-in-law, Dr. Wall, and Dr. Wright." I then referred to the first nocturnal visit and to Mrs. Willis being annoyed with me. He then went away. He had said "I don't mind Wall, but that Wright is not to be trusted." I never used the expression, "I am on the bed of repentance, &c." I never said "Remember I am an old man, don't beat me." It is wholly a false statement. He did not say it was not his intention to beat me but to leave me to the tender mercies of Colonel Willis. It is wholly and positively false. He never told me that he had only come down to warn me against breaking my promise, and that if I ever mentioned Mrs. Willis' name again to any one my age would not protect me, but that he should consider himself as Mr. Eyre and Colonel Burney as Mr. Burney, and that he would punish me in the most public place he could find, for he considered it his duty in Colonel Willis' absence to protect the name of Mrs Willis. He most certainly did not comport himself towards me with any discourtesy or incivility ; on the contrary, I was very angry with him. I never spread such a report ; it would have been false if I had. I have nothing to be ashamed of with respect to Mrs. Willis. I did not know how I had offended her. During that interview orderlies were in the verandah of the house near the guard. If Eyre had spoken the words he avers I should have sent him to the guard and written to the Brigade Major to place him under his arrest.

To the Court.—I did not consider Eyre had given me the lie when he and I mutually contradicted each other.

To Mr. Doyne.—He then went away. Next day Eyre returned the lamp and the bath. This is the note I received with them from Eyre. Mrs. Willis went to Darjeeling that day, escorted by Mr. Eyre. I wrote the evening before to Col. Gordon. This is the answer. I did not write any after that. Up to the time of my leaving Dinapore on the 18th of May I never heard of it being said that Eyre had threatened me. Eyre returned a few days after he escorted Mrs. Willis to Caragolah Ghaut. I did not know of any charge till after my return from Calcutta. I received a packet of papers from the Brigade Major containing the confidential letter which passed with the Adjutant General. This was the first notice. I had heard from my son-in-law that Colonel Willis had written to him saying that I should lose my command. I never heard any thing about Lieutenant Eyre. I addressed a letter to Colonel Johnson, on the 22nd of June, explanatory of the whole matter. I supposed Colonel Willis was the man who it was alleged had threatened me. On the 10th of June I addressed another letter to Colonel Johnson, asking an audience with the Chief. I was all in the dark as to what was going on against me, and I wanted to ascertain, and I thought that the Chief had both letters from me to Mrs. Willis and from Mrs. Willis to me. I first learnt that Eyre was the man alleged to have threatened me on the 11th of July, when Captain Ward came to my house and told me I was mistaken ; that it was not Willis but Eyre who had given me the threat. At that time Colonel Hynde was staying in my house. I then addressed 11th of July letter to Colonel Johnson the same day. I did not wait two hours. Colonel Macpherson wrote a letter to me which I handed up to the Chief and asked his protection. He succeeded me in my appointment. I believed I was the victim of a combination. I also enclosed a copy of the letter of 8th March, written to Colonel Gordon. At that time Lieutenant Eyre was not at Dinapore. Some time afterwards, on 28th of July, he returned, and I ordered him into arrest. That was done either that evening or next morning, and he was released some hours afterwards by the General of division, Major General Campbell. The first charge was his conveying an insulting message from me to Dr. Wright. Dr. Wright never at the time mentioned that threat, but here is the letter he wrote me on the 14th of July, I was summoned alone to attend upon Major Turner and General Campbell, on the 29th of July. I was not called on to make a defence : merely two statements, Colonel Gordon's and Eyre's, were read over to me. Neither Gordon nor Eyre were present. I was neither confronted with one nor the other. I denied the truth of the charges most emphatically. I asked them, however, to read them over a second time. They were so read, and General Campbell asked "Will you resign ?" I declined. On the 30th of July I sent in my resignation by the advice of my son-in-law, Dr. Wall. He mentioned things that he had heard, and represented the Chief would get me into trouble if I did not ; that I should be placed in arrest for an unlimited period. I also thought that I should be summarily removed from my command.

The Court.—Colonel Burney, the letter of the Commander-in-Chief gives you the alternative of resigning or standing a Court-martial, did it not.

A. No my Lord, that is the mistake people make. I did not get that offer till after I had resigned ; I court an enquiry in the correspondence.

Mr. Doyne.—The letter of 7th June, to which your Lordship refers, does not offer a Court-martial, but merely reserves a right to bring him to a Court-martial after the enquiry.

To Mr. Doyne.—In resigning I had no intention of eluding enquiry. I wanted one, and this trial would never have taken place if I had been passive. I left Dinapore, and then I came to Calcutta. I learnt from the *Englishman* that an enquiry was to be held, and back I went to Dinapore in expectation of an enquiry to be conducted by General Showers. No enquiry took place. I returned to Calcutta and went up again with the same object. Something I saw in the Oude Gazette induced me to go up. This also turned out to be an *ignus fatuus*. I wrote letters—one addressed to the Judge Advocate General, one to the Military Secretary. Then I wrote to the Judge Advocate General, asking him if the charges brought against me by Colonel Willis were substantiated or not. I got a reply to say the papers were handed over to another department. Then on 15th November 1862, I addressed a letter to Col. Johnston. It is not the case that General Campbell offered me the alternative of an enquiry or a resignation. I continued quite as anxious to clear my honour as an officer and a gentleman after I had ceased to be Brigadier as I was before.

By the Court.—The option mentioned in Col. Johnston's letter means whether I would resign or not.

By Mr. Doyne.—In answer to my letter of the 15th November I received the letter of the 13th December, stating that I had voluntarily given up my right to an enquiry. Some time after that I went to Calcutta and consulted an attorney. If I could have obtained a military enquiry I should not have brought a civil action. I have brought this action to redeem my character as a military man.

By the Court.—I resigned on the 20th. I had no intimation from the General of division that a telegraphic communication had come to him from the Commander-in-Chief about putting me in arrest before I resigned.

The Court rose at the conclusion of Colonel Burney's evidence-in-chief. The case will be resumed to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY A HINDU BEFORE A SELECT AUDIENCE OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

(*Athenæum and Statesman, August 20.*)

Gentlemen,—I propose to give two or three lectures on subjects bearing upon the condition of Hindu females. I am not able to express my sentiments fully and clearly, and my language may not be as strong as my feelings are on the subject. I trust you will therefore overlook my shortcomings and give credit to my intentions.

Naturally we must first take the youth of the females, in dividing the subject into several lectures. In this stage, education is necessary. That education is necessary for the males, is admitted, I may say, universally But the general opinion of our countrymen is not in favour of female education, which is owing to a great mistake under which they labour ; viz, that education is only a means of livelihood. Such is not at all the case. Animals live too, but it is not by education that they procure their food. Barbarians live too, and they do not even know what education is. Cannibals live too, upon the flesh of their fellow-beings. God has given man, who is physically inferior to animals, one superior attribute, namely, intellect, and the object of education is to improve and refine that intellect, so as to make him useful not only to himself but also to his fellow-beings. I should be deviating from my present subject, if I entered into further particulars as to what the object and advantages of education are. It will be sufficient to say, that inasmuch as intellect is common to males and females, that natural gift should be turned to advantage in both sexes, by means of that great and all powerful agent, education.—The causes for the present unsatisfactory state of female education in this country, may be summed up under the following heads :

First.—Non-appreciation of the advantages to be derived by educating females.

Secondly.—Unwillingness of the higher classes to send their girls to schools.

Thirdly.—Absence of pecuniary advantage.

Fourthly.—Unwillingness of educated wives and mothers to attend to domestic drudgery, and the consequent necessity of a larger number of servants.

Fifthly.—The facilities which education would give to women, for carrying out their immoral intentions.

Sixthly.—The great opposition of the old females at present living, to educate the girls of their respective families.

As to the first head. It is education that forms the mind. It is education that makes the mind noble, and inculcates morality. Gold is not worn in ingots, and precious stones are not set in jewels in their natural state ; the former must be thrown into certain refined shapes, and the latter must be worked upon and polished. Just in the same way an educated woman ought to be preferred to an uneducated one. The latter would be a rough wife and a rude mother, proving more an annoyance to the husband and children than a source of pleasure and comfort. Only educate her to that extent to which education is properly necessary, and you will certainly find her to be a dutiful and affectionate wife and a fond and deserving mother. I speak of the generality of women ; there are no doubt exceptions, and very bad exceptions too, but we must always take the rule. Many of you might have seen how highly valuable companions most of the English wives are ; how well they manage their household, bring up their children, and control their servants. The husband need only acquire money, the rest is all managed by the wife, who is able to keep accounts and relieve her husband from that domestic care which makes many a man unfit for the efficient discharge of their business, or at all events, deprives him of the better use of much valuable time. There are English wives who are capable of assisting their husbands in the transaction of their business, and answering their private letters. The educated portion of all men are the more thinking and just. Give them the option of selecting wives from two sets of girls, one the educated and the other the uneducated, whom would they prefer ? Undoubtedly the educated. If the education which the men have received is only sound, they would rank beauty next to superiority of intellect. When thus education in females is one quality which would undoubtedly be valued by the sensible, those men who do not educate their daughters, must only be deemed to be blind to their interests. I know that the circle within which, according to our rules of caste, we are obliged to select husbands for our daughters, is very limited, and that very frequently circumstances may so happen, that educated wives will get uneducated husbands, and educated husbands, uneducated wives ; a condition which must make marriage uncomfortable. But the education of males is now fast increasing, and our difficulty on this score will not long exist, if it has not already ceased to exist ; we shall soon see a disposition in every educated young man to marry an educated girl, and those parents who do not educate their daughters, will only have themselves to blame, if they cannot make the after-life of their children comfortable.

As to the second point. There can be no good reason whatever for not sending female children, mere children, to Schools well conducted and where association is good. The Schools, if possible, should be conducted by School Mistresses, so that grown-up girls may be sent to them. Domestic education is possible, but school education is the best and most efficient, because emulation is necessary for a satisfactory progress in education.

Towards the establishment of good female schools, very little has been done in this Presidency. It is true that there are about half a dozen such schools in and about the town, but they are by no means sufficient for the large population, and these too fail to receive that attention from the managers which they ought to receive, and which they did receive when they were first established. It is to be much regretted that we greatly want perseverance. Many of our institutions, be their objects however humane and laudable, fail to receive attention as soon as they lose their novelty, and cease to exist. I can adduce many instances, but they will be foreign to this lecture. In the present state of feeling among our countrymen, about sending their girls to Public Schools, it is necessary that we should have a good female school in almost every street.

Domestic education is at present more likely to succeed in this country. Such education is of two kinds ; one through masters or mistresses employed for the purpose in each family, and the other through the husband. The former can be easily carried out, and even four families living in the same neighbourhood can jointly pay a competent master and give the education in one of their own houses. The restrictions which are most imprudently placed on free intercourse betwen husband and wife, in most if not in all the respectable families, particularly when they are young, the general constitution of the Hindu families,—the objectionably despotic power given to the elder females in each family,—the non provision of proper accommodation for married men in Hindu houses, and such other causes, present a great bar to husbands educating wives. I shall have to enter into particulars of the social relations of the husband and the wife in another lecture, and shall now simply add, that if educated husbands only have a little moral courage, they can succeed in educating their wives.

As to the third head. I have already stated that simple livelihood is not the object of education. Education should be preferred for its own sake. Our literature shews that many of our women, have received a very good education, and that several of them have done eminent service in the way of editing valuable books. Learned females will have more time than learned males to write works.—To take a more practical view of the subject, imagine, gentlemen, what pleasure and happiness you would derive if, after the toils of the day, when you return home, your wives should sit by you and read the newspaper of the day or some good author, or are engaged in some intelligent conversation. At present, if they can at all steal an opportunity for any long interview with their husbands, the topics of conversation are generally jewels or petty domestic complaints. Imagine, gentlemen, how early those children whose education can be commenced and superintended by their mothers, will complete it. Imagine, gentlemen, what the pleasure of a Hindu husband would be, when his wife managed the household creditably and kept the accounts ! It is a universal fact, that the impressions which children receive from the habits of their mothers are very strong, and cannot be removed without much difficulty, and if the mothers are uneducated women, we cannot expect that these impressions will tend to elevate the character of the children in their childhood, or when they attain their age. For these reasons, it is absolutely necessary that every civilized man should have an educated wife, and nothing but utter ignorance is the cause of the assertion that female education is not necessary, because it does not bring with it any pecuniary advantages. Many of the advantages which I have alluded to are several times more valuable than wealth.

As to the fourth head. I admit that educated wives and mothers will not attend to the extreme drudgery of the household, and that it is an incontrovertible fact that with education our wants will increase. But because our wants will increase, we are not to condemn civilization. If we live in jungles we shall have no wants whatever. We can eat the leaves and other jungle produce, and drink the water to be found in rivers and springs ; but we are not to prefer that abject condition. Man ought to be civilized, and he ought to enjoy the comforts which God intended that he should enjoy. Already Europeans in this country, high and low, and several East Indians, say that our wants are few, merely because we are Hindus, and as such we have not expenses which they have got. This is not correct. Each one of us, as a rule, maintains several relations, either in the same family or by pecuniary assistance. Europeans and East Indians do not do so. As to whether the system obtaining in the Hindu families is good or bad is a different question. If it can be pointed out that we unnecessarily incur this expense, it can be proved with greater force that the other races I have alluded to, incur expenses which are much more unnecessary. It is a fact, that we are obliged to incur certain expenses which Europeans need not bay. Besides the argument that the wants of a European are more merely because he is a European, is an extremely fallacious one. Numbers of Europeans born and bred in the heart of Europe, and having a wife and a large number of children to maintain, live in this country at the present moment upon very small allowances, which will not be sufficient for many Hindu families. I said already that wants increase with education and civilization, and so every educated man, be he a European or Hindu, will want more than an uneducated man, and I will further allow that, as the body of Europeans who come to this country are gentlemen who received a good education, their wants are more than those of the general population of this country, but it is neither proper nor charitable for them to say that every Hindu, be he educated or uneducated, requires but such a sum of money only as would enable him to keep body and soul together. On this subject, I will quote here the words of a Christian in Bengal. "In proportion, however, as the Government and the Europeans may breathe greater liberality of feeling towards the Hindus, and discontinue the un-christian and inhuman practice of putting lower value upon Native than upon European labour, even when both are equally useful and efficient, the cause of female emancipation must be on the advance, and keep pace with the general progress of knowledge and civilization." Thus, gentlemen, you will see, that if we descend in the scale of civilization, we shall be lowering our position in Society, and give the Europeans further grounds to set a lower value upon Native labour. We shall make ourselves uncomfortable, and injure our cause, if we do not educate our females, merely because their education will add to our expenses. Educated females, most of them at all events, will suit the means of their husbands, and I may add also, that there is nothing that a lady ought to do, that an educated woman will not do as well or better than an uneducated one. Many European families, consisting of educated wives and daughters, live as comfortable as possible, with incomes less than those of many of us. Therefore we are not to discourage female education, because our wants will increase.

Calcutta Review, No. 49, page 98.

As to the fifth head, I have little to say. If a woman is naturally bent upon wickedness and immorality, nothing would prevent her from carrying out her intentions, and she wants no facilities from education. We cannot for a moment maintain the argument that all uneducated women are virtuous, or that all educated women are vicious. There are good and bad women in both sets. It is mere freedom of manners that has produced unfavorable impressions about female character, in certain countries and among certain nations. I will quote the words of an English writer on this point. "In every land, at every age, too great a freedom of manners has always produced a reaction. As at Paris and at Athens, the respectable Members of the community could no longer trust their women, and placed them under strict surveillance." It is a great mistake to suppose that education would make a woman wicked. On the other hand, education would make most women strictly moral and faithful.

Westminster Review, No. XXII, page 371.

As to the sixth head, I need not say much. It is a fact that the old females of the present generation object to educating Hindu girls. Their objections come under one or other of the heads already explained. Some of them are so ignorant, as to say that educated girls do not prosper. This state of things will be remedied when they die out in the natural course of events, and educated women take their place in the several families. What we now want is, moral courage. We should give no heed to what the old women say. We should persevere with a strong mind in educating our girls.

Having, I hope, met the objections taken to female education, the next point for consideration is, where that education should commence : certainly with the higher and the educated orders. The lower classes imitate the higher ; the higher will not imitate the lower. Moreover, the higher orders have got the means and leisure necessary to educate the members of their families, which the lower orders have not. The higher orders can better appreciate the value of education, by their frequent intercourse with Europeans. Under these circumstances, they should come forward and set the example, for the lower orders to follow.

I shall now proceed to explain the extent of education that should be given to females. The mere reading of any paper that is put into their hands is not at all sufficient ; that will neither improve their character nor intellect, nor give them the means of usefully spending that leisure which they now waste in extreme idleness. They must acquire what is called the key to all knowledge ; viz., understanding thoroughly whatever is read. With this they will afterwards greatly improve by self-education. They will then be able to read and understand several of our moral and religious works. The time which females can devote to what is called school education, is not much. We should therefore pay much attention to the system followed in their education. Their education can commence when they are five years of age, and by the 10th or 11th year, that is, after an education of six or seven years, they ought to be able to attain proficiency to the extent I have specified, in one language. With these remarks, I will conclude my lecture under the first head, namely, female education.

On another occasion I will speak about marriage, the objectionably early ages at which it is celebrated, the entire absence of mutual consent of the contracting parties, the great disparity in the matches, the utter indifference shown to age &c., and the consequent mischievous results. I shall allude also to the extravagant and useless expenditure on marriages, the objects of the ceremonies performed at the marriages, and the marrying of more wives than one, contrary to the provisions of our Sastrahs and at the mere fancy of the husband, and its consequences. The restrictions placed on free intercourse between husband and wife, and the sinful prohibition of the re-marriage of Hindu widows, will also receive my attention.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the patience and interest with which you have listened to me.

RATTRAY'S SEIKHS.

BY SUB-LIEUTENANT SHAIK HEDAYUT ALLY.

(*Continued from our Number of 13th Aug.*)

On the 1st September, the authorities of Patna received information that the mutineers were going towards Dehreeghat, and would cross the river Soane. Hearing this, orders were issued to that detachment (which had gone from Soorie under command of Mourdeen Subadar, to the Grand Trunk Road on the 30th June) to collect the men from the several duties they were engaged on, and march at once to Dehreeghat, and on arriving there they made a fortification and remained under command of Captain Stanton, Executive Engineer. When intelligence reached the authorities of Gyah, that the rebels were coming towards them, Captain Rattray, after consulting with the other gentlemen, marched at once, on the 6th September, with his small force—viz., 2 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 11 Havildars, 10 Naicks, 4 buglers, and 176 Seikh sepoys and 24 European soldiers and 12 troopers, to confront the mutineers, being accompanied by Messrs Money, Collector, Lieutenant Boyd, Doctor Coates, Dr. Allen, and Lieutenant Campbell, and reached Boadh Gyah, where they halted on the 7th. Next morning they crossed the river Falgoo, and a large river near Lukheepore. On their arriving there they perceived that the mutineers were in number more than 500. Captain Rattray, with his above mentioned small force, advanced courageously in column of sections. At this time the mutineers were drawn up in skirmishing order, covering about a mile of ground. They retreated a little way off with an intention to draw the Seikhs after them into more favourable ground for cavalry, and then to charge them. Captain Rattray, knowing their intention, took the men and elephants (those were loaded with baggages and magazine) and placed them in a position where his flanks and rear were protected by swamps, and soon after firing commenced on both sides. In this skirmish only one Seikh was wounded. When the mutineers saw that the force under command of Captain Rattray was placed safely, they proceeded towards Gyah ; Captain Rattray also followed them by the river side about a mile, having his men mounted on the elephants. When they reached an open plain, the mutineers' rear guard prepared to charge the Seikhs ; then Captain Rattray, having dismounted his men, formed square, and began firing ; after a short time the enemy began to retire. After this Captain Rattray divided his force, sending a division on each bank of the river. At this time the mutineers attempted to capture the elephants from the hands of the Seikhs, but Captain Rattray got the elephants into a *nullah*, and thereby saved the animals, and magazine, and baggage. Had not Captain Rattray made such judicious arrangement in front of a superior force, a similar disastrous occurrence would have happened, as, when Captain Dunbar of the 10th European Regiment, was retreating from Arrah. The engagement with the enemy's cavalry lasted about three hours ; some of the mutineers were killed, but they took away the dead bodies. In this battle 22 Seikhs and 6 European soldiers were wounded. The 12 sowars, who were under Captain Rattray, went over to the enemy. After this battle, Captain Rattray, taking all the wounded Seikh and European soldiers on the back of the elephants, proceeded towards Gyah. In the meantime the mutineers reached there at 7 P. M., and, before the arrival of Captain Rattray, broke open the jail and released the prisoners, then attempted to take the fortification, but the Seikhs of the Battalion, who were in the fortification, kept up such a fire that the mutineers were unable to come near them. When Captain Rattray, with his force, reached near the bank of the river Falgoo, and saw that there was not a single boat available, he ordered Jemadar Shewdiyal Sing to measure the depth of the water, and it being found shallow, Captain Rattray instantly crossed the river, mounting all the men upon the elephants. When his arrival came to the knowledge of the mutineers, they fled away from Gyah. Captain Rattray, taking all his men with him, went to the house of Deonath Pandah (Gowalier) who received them with great respect and provided them with food. They had been starving for the whole day, and after taking there a little rest, went to the fortification ; at 3 o'clock the morning of the 9th September, two of the twenty-two wounded Seikhs died. Captain Rattray remained there in the fortification above mentioned, (Lieutenant Earl having marched from Raneegunge on the 20th August, and remained at Hazareebaugh for a short time, again marched and arrived at, on the 10th September, Chota Nagpore, and fought with the rebel *Coles* and killed most of them, and thereby restored quiet) and on the next morning, the 18th September, Captain Rattray, having left there a guard for the protection of the station, marched with 1 Lieutenant, 3 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 12 Havildars, 8 Naicks, 4 buglers, and 150 Seikh sepoys towards Sherghotty, reached on the 19th and halted there two days, where Lieut. Baker, (who had left Raneegungee on the 30th August) with the troopers of the battalion, joined them. On their arrival, Captain Rattray disarmed the cavalry, suspecting that they would join the mutineers (as the 12 sowars did in the last battle) and the arms were made over by Captain Rattray to Mr. Davis, Deputy Magistrate, and the troopers were ordered to stay there. By order of the Commissioner of Patna Captain Rattray marched from Sherghotty to Dehreeghat ; arriving there on the 22nd September, and made every arrangement required for the protection of the Grand Trunk Road and Dehreeghat.

On the 24th instant, Abashally Shah, Jemadar, 1 Naick, 1 Havildar, and 25 Seikh sepoys were ordered by Captain Rattray to accompany Mr. Dove, the Deputy Post Master General, towards Benares. When they proceeded a little way off from Sasseram they heard that the mutineers were near. They took Mr. Dove to the mosque of Shere Shah Badshah, and remained there one day, and thus probably saved Mr. Dove from the hands of the rebels. The next day the detachment marched *viâ* the Grand Trunk Road towards Benares, repaired the wires of the Telegraph, which had been cut by the mutineers, and reached Benares safely. On the 25th September, 1857, Captain Rattray, being informed that the rebels of the village of Nasreegunge had plundered and set fire to the bungalow of Mr. Solano, an Indigo planter, he, with a detachment of 2 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 8 Havildars, 8 Naicks, 3 buglers, 111 Seikh Sepoys, and accompanied by Mr. E. Baker, Deputy Magistrate, Sasseram, Captain Stanton, Executive Engineer, Doctor Coates, and Lieutenant Campbell, proceeded by water towards that place. On arriving there he found that the rebels had run away, with the exception of three who were concealed in a sugar-cane field. These were caught, and some of the property of Mr. Solano was found. Next day Captain Rattray returned back with the force to Dehreeghat, and the above three rebels were sent to prison. Captain Rattray, after his return from Nasreegunge, wrote a letter to Mr. Davis, the Deputy Magistrate at Sherghotty, and requested him to send the troopers armed with swords only, whom he left there, having previously disarmed them and kept their carbines with him. The troopers joined at Dehreeghat on the 27th September, 1857. On the 28th Captain Rattray was informed by one of his spies that Umer Singh, brother of Koomar Singh, had collected a small number of mutineers and stored a large quantity of provisions at Sayoe. That very day Captain Rattray, with 2 Subadars, 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 2 buglers, 100 Seikh sepoys, 1 Ressaldar, 1 Jemadar, and 50 sowars under command of Lieutenant Baker, and Mr. E. Baker Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram went with him. On arrival Lieutenant Baker besieged the village, but the mutineers fled away into a sugar-cane field, leaving their provisions ; one was killed, and another one who was firing upon the Seikhs, when he saw that three of them were charging him shot himself and died. After this one of the Subadars of the Battalion boldly entered into the sugar-cane field, and caught one Jemadar, and two sepoys of the mutineers, and brought them before Lieutenant Baker, who was very much pleased with the Subadar. The provisions which were left by the mutineers (the quantity of rice was great) was immediately loaded on carts and sent to Dehreeghat ; and after the arrival of the force there, the three mutineers were hanged. Mr. Earl, under whose command a detachment of 1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 7 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 1 Bugler, and 179 Seikhs was at Hazareebaugh, was ordered to march (leaving a guard of 1 Jemadar and 29 Seikh sepoys for the protection of the place) with the remaining men, 150 being accompanied by Major Simpson and Major English, with whom were about 150 European soldiers towards Chuprah on the 30 September. Arriving there on the morning of the 2nd October, they found the mutineers of the Ramghurh Battalion encamped in battle order with four guns and 32 hackeries loaded with magazine. Some of the mutineers of the Ramghurh regiment were in the act of plundering some villages ; immediately Major English made arrangements to attack them. The mutineers and the rebels began to fire upon Major English's force who, in return, charged at once upon them and routed them. The Seikhs and European soldiers found in the camp 4 guns, 32 hackeries of magazine, and a large sum of treasure, and some elephants, and the Seikhs took the two regimental flags from the hands of the mutineers. In this battle two Havildars, a Naick and five Seikh sepoys were wounded and one Seikh sepoy killed. Major English took the two flags away from the Seikhs, thus doing them considerable injury. For this victory Major English received the honour of C. B. from the Government, and Subadar Uttar Sing received third-class order of merit, and one Havildar was promoted to the grade of Jemadar, and one private to Havildar, and received the third-class order of merit.

Now the energy and bravery of the Seikhs of Captain Rattray's corps ought to be considered during six months. What great services the battalion had rendered I do not deem it necessary to re-detail ; the strength of the several detachments as they are already described above. This will show that the whole of Bengal was protected by the Seikhs. The services rendered and the energy displayed by the Battalion are attributable to the judicious arrangements, bravery, and presence of mind of Captain Rattray, who is still Captain, and consequently I am calling him Captain, as I am quite sure that no report has been made to government regarding the conspicuous services rendered by him. Had he been placed under any military commander during the mutiny his services must have been brought to the notice of Government, and thereby he would have been awarded every honour by the government, as the government never omits to observe the merits of the officers commanding a regiment. Look at the skill displayed by Captain Rattray when he was left with a handful of men, all his regiment being cut up into small detachments, so that he had only 150 men, and with this small number see the services he performed ; yet he got no honour, as others did ; for instance, Mr. Wauchope, Commissioner of Police, for making the necessary arrangement of the Calcutta Police, was rewarded with the honour C. B., and the services of the Generals of Dinapore, Meerut, and Ferozepore were dispensed with for their mismanagement in not saving their districts. The detachment of 3 Naicks and 32 Seikhs, which was stationed at Soorie, in the district of Beerbhoom, being inform-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ed that the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry had reached within twenty miles of the station, immediately took the gentlemen into a fortified house and protected them and the town. When the mutineers of the Dinapore regiments and two companies of the late 8th Regiment Hazareebaugh, and Ramghur Regiment at Dorundah, rose against government, the ladies and gentlemen, and indigo planters of the several districts, and the Civil servants of Gya, Chota Nagpore, and road officers, and Deputy Magistrates of Burhee and Sherghotty were solely saved by the detachment of Seikhs, who were patrolling the Grand Trunk Road from Raneegunge to Benares as detailed before, and the road was also rendered safe for the dâk. The services rendered by the detachment at Patna are detailed above. The detachment at Patna escorted five lakhs of rupees from the Arrah Treasury to Patna, and also escorted forty-one laks of rupees from Patna to the steamer in three trips—namely, 1420 and seven lakhs and protected the town and residents.—The detachment at Moozufferpore escorted five lakhs of rupees to the Patna Treasury from that station. The detachment at Chuprah guarded the gentlemen of the station and protected the town, and the detachment at Arrah displayed their gallant services in saving the lives of the gentlemen, which are well known to all. The detachment at Burar also protected the station, and the detachment at Gya gallantly saved the lives of the gentlemen from the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry on the night of the 8th September in the fortification. I trust that so far I have shewn the services rendered by the Battalion, the quantity of money saved by them, the stations secured, and the lives of many European ladies and gentlemen protected. In fact, there is no denying that had this corps of Seikhs not been in Bengal, all Bengal, down to Calcutta, would have been on fire and would have fallen into the hands of the mutineers. The detachment which had gone to [illegible] Benares, with Mr. Dove, [illegible] Deputy Post Master [illegible] Deehreeghat. General, joined on the 5th October at [illegible] After this it came to the knowledge of Captain Rattray that the mutineers who had been beaten by the force under Major English had come to Aukburpore village near the Fort of Rhotash. Then he, with 4 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 15 Havildars, 10 Naicks, 4 buglers, 176 Seikh sepoys, and 1 Ressaldar, 1 Jemadar, and 100 sowars, marched at once on the 8th October to the village, being accompanied by Lieutenant Baker, Mr. E. Baker, Deputy Magistrate, Lieutenant Boyd of the late 7th N. I., Lieut. Campbell, and Doctor Coats. On their arrival Captain Rattray threw out skirmishers, and advanced to the attack, and then the mutineers fired upon them, but being pressed hard by the Seikhs, they ran away into the jungle. In this affair only one private was killed, and it is not known how many of the rebels were killed and wounded, as they ran up into the Rhotas Hill, where the Seikhs could not follow them, as the Commissioner of Patna had ordered them not to go up into the hills. Then Captain Rattray came to Aukburpore and set fire to it, as the mutineers had been assisted by the villagers of that place. Captain Rattray returned back on the 10th October, and remained at Deehreeghat, and placed his men again on guard over the Grand Trunk Road. In the month of November it was heard that the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry of the Deoghur, together with some rebels, were coming from the district of Behar to Shahabad. On the 5th November, Captain Rattray, with a detachment of 3 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 17 Havildars, 14 Naicks, 4 buglers, 150 Seikhs, and two guns, which were received at Deehreeghat, and with which the Seikhs had been practising, marched from Deehreeghat, and a troop of irregular cavalry under Lieutenant Baker and Mr. E. Baker, Lieutenant Boyd, Dr. Coats, and Lieutenant Campbell and Sergeant Nolan, also accompanied the force, and marched on the same day to Nasreegunge, a distance from Deehreeghat about fourteen miles, from thence to Behta about ten miles. Arriving there, Captain Rattray was informed that there was a small village where an indigo factory of Mr. Solano had been destroyed and plundered. Captain Rattray immediately set fire to the village and returned to Behta, and heard just at 11 A.M. that the mutineers of the above-mentioned 32nd Native Infantry were in the Dhunchooa village, a distance of about eight miles from Behta. He immediately marched with the force and guns to that village, which he reached at 3 P.M., with great trouble, as they had two guns with them drawn by bullocks, on account of which it was imp[illegible] proceed rapidly, as they had to pass thro[illegible] [illegible]sible to fields, but by the assistance of the [illegible] [illegible]ugh the paddy-on, and on their arrival the[illegible] Seikh sepoys they got arranged themselve[illegible] [illegible] saw that the mutineers had of the villag[illegible] very securely; having on all sides drain[illegible] paddy and sugar-cane fields, and a small [illegible] with deep water. Seeing the arrival of Captain Rattray, the mutineers entered the village and took up a position in the garden and houses. Captain Rattray immediately sent out on the right flank a company consisting of 1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 4 Havildars 4 Naicks, and 50 Seikhs, and another on the left flank under Lieutenant Boyd, consisting of 1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 4 Havildars, 4 Naicks, and 50 Seikhs, the remaining 50 Seikhs and two guns were placed in the centre. Mr. Baker and Lieutenant Baker, with the cavalry, took ground to the right. After this the battle commenced with the mutineers, who began to fight bravely, when the men of the right and left flanks moved forward against the mutineers. The battle began furiously, and the men of the centre commenced firing the guns under the guidance of Sergeant Nolan. The Seikhs of the right flank drove the mutineers from two positions. Our men were equally successful on the left flank. The mutineers retreated into the garden and placed themselves behind the wall and bunds. They again advanced where the two guns were in position in a sugar-cane field, and fought with much bravery. The fire was so hot that the ammunition which the Seikhs had in their pouches was soon expended. The Subadar on the right flank immediately brought the ammunition from the centre where the magazine was kept, and the officer commanding the left flank, Lieutenant Boyd, went himself to bring the ammunition from the same place, when he was shot and left dead. Here it must be observed how Captain Rattray displayed his bravery and activity, going often to the right and left flanks and to the centre, to direct and instruct the men with much encouragement during the whole of the battle. The cavalry, which was under Lieutenant Baker, could not render any service this day, owing to the paddy fields being under water, as also for want of carbines. On seeing their inability to fight, Lieutenant Baker left them under the Ressaldar and went to the centre; and having taken command of the guns and loaded them with grape, began firing, and killed eight of the mutineers who were near the sugar-cane field. At this time Lieutenant Baker, Mr. Baker, Dr. Coats, and Lieutenant Campbell displayed much energy. The Seikhs on the right flank killed nine of the mutineers and the left flank five; altogether twenty-two were killed. Of Captain Rattray's men, 2 Seikhs, 2 Naicks and 5 privates were killed by the mutineers, and 3 Havildars, 4 Naicks, and 11 privates, were severely wounded. Night came on before the battle was ended, and the mutineers so disheartened by their great loss that they did not dare to come out of the garden. Captain Rattray seeing the impossibility of conveying guns during the night by bullocks through the water, took them into a field, and when night advanced thought it proper to take all the wounded men of the centre, also the right and left flanks to the same place, knowing that the mutineers were about 200 in number, and the Seikhs of the right and left flanks were altogether thirty-nine, as seven were dead, eighteen attending the wounded, and the wounded 36 men; consequently the men of the right and left flanks were lessened from 100 to 39. In the meantime the mutineers ran away, and proceeded so rapidly that they marched every day about fifty or sixty miles, so that they reached the hills in three days, and were so frightened that they, on their way, never dared to plunder or make any kind of disturbance in the country. They buried fifteen or twenty men who died of their wounds. The next morning Captain Rattray went to the village and found the twenty-two dead bodies as above mentioned, and heard that they had taken away all the wounded men upon the backs of the elephants. Had not Captain Rattray had the two guns with him, which it was impossible to draw through the mud and water, and had the cavalry been armed, he would have pursued them, and the mutineers could not have escaped from his hands. The mutineers had an intention to live for some time in the hills with Umer Sing, but for fear they did not do so, and rapidly proceeded as fast as they could. This day Mr. Wake joined Capt. Rattray with 50 Seikhs on horseback. Then Capt. Rattray being accompanied by him, returned to Nasreegunge. Thence Mr. Wake went to Arrah and Capt. Rattray to Deehreeghat. The detachment which went with Mr. Richardson, Magistrate of Chuprah, on the 9th Aug, by order of the Commissioner of Patna, marched from Chuprah towards Alligunge Sewan (in its place a detachment from Arrah came in November, viz., 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks, 30 Privates.) The above detachment left Alligunge Sewan and proceeded to Dourowlee, and halting there for twelve days marched to Ghootnee, where they set fire to the lines of the mutineers, and after fourteen days they fought with the mutineers with bravery and made them retreat; but after this Jemadar Sahebdeen Sookool ordered the Seikhs to retreat. When this was brought to the notice of Captain Rattray, he instantly sent an order to the Jemadar to join head-quarters at once, and the men he left there went with Brigadier Rowcroft to Murhee, and halting there three days, Brigadier Rowcroft with 400 European soldiers, 2 guns and the above Seikhs, proceeded to the bank of a river. On the fourth day it was reported that the mutineers would cross the river, but Brigadier Rowcroft took so much precaution that the mutineers dared not cross the river.

On the 8th December, Captain Rattray, understanding that Umer Sing, brother of Kowar Sing, was in the Cheenaree Hills, immediately ordered a detachment of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 4 Naicks, 1 bugler, and 80 Seikhs to proceed at once to the hills and arrest the mutineers. They fled, leaving their property, before the arrival of the detachment. The Seikhs destroying their places in the jungle, brought their property and an elephant to Captain Rattray on the 13th December. In the meantime the detachments which were employed on the Grand Trunk Road joined the head-quarters, except one at Burhee Chuttee. By order of the Commissioner of Patna, Captain Rattray having left a guard of 1 Subadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks, 40 Seikhs, at Dehreeghat for the protection of the brigade, marched on the 19th December towards Arrah, with 3 Lieutenants, 5 Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 20 Havildars, 25 Naicks, 7 buglers, 256 Seikh sepoys, together with a troop of cavalry, where he arrived on the 23rd December. The detachment which was at Burhee joined head-quarters on the 27th December, its services being no longer required there, and the road cleared.—*Englishman Weekly Journal, August 1.*

To be continued.)

DENISE.*

(London Review, July 11.)

THERE is a decided inconvenience in having two heroines in a novel when there is but one hero, and when both are in love with him. The inconvenience is enhanced when the gentleman is desperately in love with one while he is bound by marriage to give all his affections to the other; and, of course, it is still further perplexing when the lady he has not married is the prior as well as the more favoured claimant. A writer undertaking to reconcile her readers to the supremacy of the wife who flows into the narrative like a stream of cold water, checking our hopes and paining our sympathies, takes in hand a very difficult task, and one which is seldom successfully performed. She has roused our interest in a young and beautiful girl, loving and beloved, and we resent it as an unfair trifling with our feelings when this trusting creature is cast aside, not by her lover, but by the author, to make way for a heroine who is very pretty, sensible, and eligible, but for whom we have no great liking, and who is not so smitten with the man she is made to marry as to die of love, as her rival does, if he marries another. Reconcile this ill-assorted couple; make the wife triumph over her husband's indifference and supplant an attachment which was the growth of years, and a very considerable feat will be accomplished. The author of "Denise" has attempted it, and not without success.

Denise, though a character skilfully pourtrayed, hardly interests us till, as the wife of a husband who does not love her, she begins to suffer. We have no desire that she should marry Gaston, and we feel that the young nobleman has done right in placing his mother's ring on Lucile's finger in defiance of his uncle's wishes. When the baron dies, and the will is found by which he leaves the estate to Gaston on condition that he marries Denise, our sympathies are so strongly in favour of Lucile that we applaud him when he determines to take her without the chateau rather than Denise with it. It is at this point that the story is skilfully turned, and an interest created in Denise which draws her more and more to us even while our pity for her unhappy rival is [illegible]ified. And here, indeed, begins the real interest of the novel, which hitherto has been maintained by some very exquisite scene painting and a living portraiture of characters of great variety and testifying to the hand of a true artist. True there is the faintest possible mystery about Denise's birth, which is hardly hinted before the solution is also suggested. But we scarcely perceive the want of action in the unfolding of the characters; and such a sketch as that of Mdlle. Le Marchand, with her brusque humour, her earnest love and hate, and her artist eccentricities, is sufficient of itself to hold the reader's attention. It is however, in the description of exterior nature that the author excels. We have rarely read anything more happy than the description of dawn while Madlle. Le Marchand and Denise are on their way to a cottage in the hills, where the former takes up her quarters when she is sketching for her pictures.

"Boy and donkey mounted the steep path into the hills with deliberate steps; Mdlle' Le Marchand followed after, inhaling the fresh air, and looking around her with profound enjoyment. It was the first time that Denise had ever been so early out of doors; all looked and felt chilly, grey, and silent, with dew lying cold on the olives, and sparkling on each pointed leaf of the tall white heath that sprung amid the stones. The sea lay like a sheet of silver, the sky overhead was misty, and a slight wind blew from time to time and sent a shiver through the olive woods. But soon a sparkle came on the sea, a light on the mountain tops, a rosy tint in the clouds that were floating along the hills; the chirp of birds began to be heard; there was a stir, a visible awakening throughout nature, a glad rejoicing in the warmth that began to be diffused abroad; a clearer light began to touch all things, and suddenly the sun rose up glorious over the hills; night, with its gloomy uncertainties, was past; dawn had merged into day."

But from the moment the Baron dies, and Gaston learns that he must marry Denise or lose the estate, the human interest of the story becomes strong. Lucile's mother tempts the hero to destroy the will. He refuses and she drags her daughter away and marries her to a cousin. The path is thus cleared for a proposal from Gaston to Denise. She accepts, and they are married, Denise in ignorance of his love for Lucile, a fact which by-and-bye comes upon her with startling and[illegible]denness, though it has long been plain to her that [illegible] she does not possess her husband's heart. The reade[illegible], between his conflicting sympathies, is now dri[illegible] married, Gas[illegible]en into a corner. Though Lucile is [illegible], also married, loves her now more dis[illegible]ingly than ever; but it is quite clear that if he and the novel are to end happily, his heart must be converted to Denise. In putting him through this process the author does not set his character in a very amiable light. It is not till he has nearly broken his wife's heart, and till his self love is aroused by an intimation from her aunt that "if the badger leaves his home the fox will creep in," that he returns to her, after a five months' absence, and begins to shuffle off the mortal coil of his old love in order to put on the new. All this might have been so managed as to leave us with the impression that Denise had gained a husband worthy of her. As she is satisfied, we have no reason to complain; but we doubt very much whether a living Denise would have tolerated so much and loved so fondly. Clearly Gaston has gained more than he has deserved. His wife's noble conduct towards her rival should have won his admiration, should have struck some fire of devotion from the coldest heart. But it earned her only a deeper alienation till his jealousy was roused. Then he came back to her and "acknowledged with deep gratitude that life had greater joys and more enduring blessings than he had ever dreamed possible, when all that made it precious to him seemed buried in the grave of Lucile." This is the only flaw worth notice in these admirable volumes. But if we doubt that such a woman as Denise would have suffered so much and so long, or that a man of Gaston's chivalrous nature would have caused her such weariness of heart, we must do justice to the grace and tenderness with which his return is narrated:—

"Grey stood the chateau against the pale winter sky; the sea sparkled and danced, and the bay was full of fishing-boats. The town, amidst its olive-woods, seemed drinking in the light; pungent scents from the aromatic mountain-herbs were wafted away by the fresh breeze. But for the bare network of boughs that a fig-tree, or plane or micocoulier, raised here and there, no one could have guessed that it was winter. Gaston dismounted from his horse, and walked slowly up the rocky way. The air grew fresher and more perfumed as he ascended; odours, imperceptible in the valleys, whence they rose, mingled with the keen scent of lavender and rosemary; the ground grew more and more rocky—the château was now close by. Gaston quickened his steps, put his horse into the stable, and entered the house. All was still, except a hum of servants' voices in some distant quarter.

"Unseen he mounted to the boudoir, which Denise had modernized and appropriated. He entered, and saw his wife before him, but a wife much altered from the one he had left. He stood looking with startled surprise at the forlorn change that he saw there. All unconscious who was near, she lay with closed eyes on a sofa; her attitude spoke of utter dejection and listlessness, and one tear after another stealing slowly down her cheeks dropped on her pillow as if she were too tired and languid to dry them. Her look of weary sadness contrasted strangely with the careful decoration of the room; the bouquet on the table, winter, though it was, the blooming jardiniere, and the wreath of corona Christi round a quaint mirror. But this was Therezon's loving thought and Denise had not even noticed them. A movement of Gaston's, as he stood looking at her, roused her; she put her hand instinctively over her eyes to hide the tears, and said, 'What is it, Zon? I said no one must disturb me again—' then, looking up, she saw her husband. Uttering his name with a cry of joy, she started up and held out her arms, while her face lighted up with joy; but the next instant she drew back in painful confusion and murmured, 'I was so surprised—when did you come?'

"He saw she was afraid to welcome him too warmly. She had overstepped the boundaries that he had set between them. A light flashed on him which seemed to project a radiance over all his future life.

"'So you are glad to see me!' he said, with a kiss, as he sat down beside her.

"'Yes.'

"'And I am very glad to come home, Denise.'

"She looked up in undisguised surprise and incredulity

"'Have you been ill?' he asked, marking the wan look which her fitful colour could not hide, and the thinness of the cold tremulous hand that lay in his.

"'Oh, it is nothing. And I have had my aunt to take care of me.'

"'That was well!'

"'Oh, it was such a pleasure; only—she would not stay!'

"'Now, Denise, you must tell me why, if it was such a pleasure, you refused to invite her when I left you. It could surely have been from no idle fancy that I should dislike it?'

"'I cannot tell you, Gaston.'

"'Nay, you will. Yes! because I wish it!'

"'That is a very unfair plea!' said Denise, laughing and blushing, 'only its rarity is in its favour'. The smile passed from her lips, however, and she added, with manifest effort, 'My aunt is so keensighted; I thought she might think . . . might fancy . . . that I . . . that we . . . were not happy together.'

"'And that was your reason?'

"'Yes.'

"'Not then, that Mme. de Farnoux was ashamed of a bourgeoise aunt?'

"'Gaston! you could not have thought that!'

"'I am heartily ashamed if I did, my dear Denise.'

"'You really thought so?' she repeated, deeply mortified.

"Forgive me, Denise!' and as she looked up she met a smile such as had never beamed for her before; and, in the thrill that it sent through her, the former pang was forgotten.

"'There was a silence while Gaston studied her face.

"'Denise—tell me one thing more—have you been very unhappy?

"But that question came too home; recalled too vividly all that had come and gone. She started up and went to her jardiniere, leaning over it with a struggle to regain composure that could not escape Gaston.

"'There! she said coming back presently with a rose, and ignoring what had just passed—'You can have seen nothing more charming, even in England, where they adore flowers. But stay, you must be hungry and thirsty after your journey, let me——'

"No, no, come back and sit down, and you shall hear my adventures, if you care to hear——'

"She answered by a glance that made him put his arm round her and draw her to rest against him. He had come back resolved to break down the icy barrier between them; duty and some sharp anxiety had led him home; but, in this meeting with Denise, tenderness was awaking at last, and love itself might one day fold his rainbow-wings by Gaston's hearth. This wife, neglected, needing care so much, unable to hide her joy at his return, was another than the Denise whom he had hitherto had no heart to comprehend."

We have touched only the leading idea of this novel. We should not do justice to the author if we did not say that her story presents a picture of finely-varied features. Her characters, if not sketched from the life, are living; and when we turn back to read again some chapter which has especially pleased us, we find new beauties and our first impression confirmed and enlarged.

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* Denise. By the Author of "Mademoiselle Mori." 2 vols. Bell & Daldy.

Notices.

WANTED.—Agents at Mhow, Indore, Dhar, and other Cities of Central India, for collecting labour for the Railway Works in the neighbourhood of Booranpoor. Apply to W. B. WRIGHT, Esq., Booranpoor.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY.

WANTED Accountant, Shroff and Clerks for the said Company.

Applications (to be accompanied with copies of testimonials will be received by Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy, at his office situate in Military Square, Fort, up to 1st day of September next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE.
Bombay, 21st August 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—That a 2nd Call of Rs. 20 per Share is payable on or before the 1st day of September next, at the Commercial Bank of India.—Parties holding receipts for the payments of the 1st Call countersigned by W. H. Crawford, Esq., are requested to produce the same at the said Commercial Bank.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 21st August 1863.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Second call of Rs. 50 per Share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at their meeting on the 4th instant, the Shareholders of the Bank are required to pay a SECOND CALL OF Rs. 50 per Share on or before the 31st day of August 1863; after which date interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 7th August 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Offices to the Royal Bank Buildings, Medow Street.

24th August 1863. STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two approaches to Beitkul by the Arbyle and Kyga-ghats.

2. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Blank schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated on tender.

4. Contractors to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

5. Work to be paid monthly as measured.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

NOTICE.—FRIDAY, the 28th instant, being Cocoanut-Day, the undernoted Establishments will be closed on that, and the following day, Saturday the 29th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
H. B. MACCULLOCK, Manager, Bombay.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
R. D. PEEBLES, Agent, Bombay.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
A. MORRISON, Agent, Bombay.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
For Agency of the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th August 1863.

HIGH COURT.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
EQUITY SIDE.
LALLBHOY VULLUBHOY AND OTHERS...*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
COWASJEE NANABHOY AND OTHERS...*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this suit, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1863, and by the direction of GEORGE TAYLOR, Esquire, Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, on Wednesday the 9th day of September next at 2-30 P.M., will be sold in the Court House, the Mill of the Tarostie Mill Company, situate in Mahaluxumi Road, in the Island of Bombay, adjoining the House of Framjee Nanabhoy, and near the Mill of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, with all necessary Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, and Plant, for working 21,000 Spindles.

The Mill is conveniently situated, is well-built and in good repair, is plentifully supplied with water, and is fitted with all the modern improvements for efficiently carrying on its work.

The Ground belonging to the Mill is held upon lease renewable in perpetuity subject to a monthly rent of Rupees Two hundred.

The particulars and conditions of sale subject to which the property is to be sold may be seen at the Office of the said Master, and at those of Mr. KEIR, Complainant's Solicitor, Medow Street, and of Mr. CRAWFORD, Defendant's Solicitor, Military Square, where also an abstract of the lease may be had. Mill may be inspected on application to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY.—Dated this 18th day of August 1863.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER, & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The business hitherto conducted by Mr. ROBERT T. CROSSLEY under the above style and title will from this date be carried on in the name of and on their own account by the undersigned, at whose office the business of the Bombay Agency of Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co., London, will continue to be transacted. CROSSLEY & Co.

15, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st August 1863.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice, that their new CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA will be commenced by Steamer from Calcutta and Bombay on the fifteenth September next, and continued thereafter monthly.

The Ports of call on this Coast are to be Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut or Beypoor, Cochin and Tuticorin with permission also to call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, and Colombo. On the Eastern Coast Bimlipatam, Coconada, Madras and Tuticorin with permission to call at False Point, Poonie, Ganjam, Masulipatam, Pondicherry and Negapatam. Rates of Freight and Passage Money, dates of arrival at and departure from intermediate ports and other particulars of information will be published hereafter.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

COTTON GINNING.—MESSRS. PLATT BROTHER & Co's, improved Patent Cotton Gin may be seen at work daily at No. 11, Apollo Street, where every information regarding the same will be afforded.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

For Sale.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received a fresh Batch of good CIGARS, Manila size. They will be sold cheap to close the account.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Bolts, Stores, &c.

This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate fixing.

Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park.*

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—

Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
June 22nd, 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN PINTS, bottled by Stone. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER AND PALE ALE in Casks.—The above are on Sale at our godowns. FORBES & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co's' first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.

1, Oak Lane, 6th August 1863.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

PRESTONPANS ALE.—A consignment of Pale Ale, by the celebrated brewers Messrs. John Fowler & Co., Prestonpans, has just been received ex *Art Union*, and is now for sale at our godowns. It will be found of first quality, and in prime condition. In Casks each containing 4 dozen Quarts, Price Rs. 5½ per dozen Quarts.

MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).

Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do. do.	1858	„	26.
2 Do. do.	1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECTWINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, superior	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
ST. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to

JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	„
St. Julien Medoc	12	„
St. Estephe	10	„
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	„
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	21	„
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.	18	„

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marscany (Geisler's and Cunliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	„	„ 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„ 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal ...Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. ...Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margeaux	„	„ 34
Leoville	„	„ 28
St. Julien	„	„ 22
Medoc	„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	„	„ 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	„	„ 36
Do. ...do ...Pints	„	„ 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still } MOSELLE do } {Dembar & Jordan} {Coblentz Rhine...} {do.}	„	„ 38
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	„	„ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	„	„ 18
CURACOA	„	„ 42
MARASCHINO	„	„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY	„	„ 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	„	
Do. ...Jules Robins (30 year old)	„	„ 50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London	„	
Do. ......Hollands, in cases	„	
WHISKEY......Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ......Black Capsule	35
	„ Pts. „ „	18
	No. 2 ......Blue „	30
	„ Pts. „ „	16
	No. 3 ......Yellow „	26
	„ Pts. „ „	14
	No. 4 ......Green „	22
	„ Pts. „ „	12
	Medoc ......Red „	17
	„ Pts. „ „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	32
Por	Black Seal	28
	„ „ Pts.	15
	Red Seal	24
	„ „ Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado ......Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden ......Green „	28
	Pale ......Brown „	26
	Pale ......Yellow „	22
	Pale ......White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
„ „ (Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ......in Glass Bottles	42
	„ „ Pts.	21
	White „ Bottles	42
	„ „ Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
„	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
„	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, April 1863.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s teataster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmin
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition: also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers.

Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
Do. Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.
Royal Arch do.
Master Mason do.
K. Templer Jewels.
Royal Arch do.
Master Masons do.
Collars for Office-Bearers.
Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ½ Inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs. 28
Do. Do. ...... best „		„ 36
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides		„ 36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined		„ 40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best		„ 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		„ 32
Do. Do. ...... Do.		„ 35
Do. Do. ...... best		„ 38
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides		„ 40
Do. Do. ...... With Hood, best		„ 65
Do. Do. ...... best Imitation Cane Sides		„ 54
CLOCKS.		
American 1-day Clocks		Rs. 8
Do. 8 „ Do.		„ 15
Do. 1 „ Tudor Clocks with Alarm		„ 14
Do. 8 „ Do. do.		„ 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 2 to 30.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chessboard"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus
„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights

Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*"

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS. J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

THE CLARENCE Black Dress Hat. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE ASCOT Drab Hat. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemens' HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.

They would call especial attention to their

JUNGLE HELMETS

which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil.* Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

BOOTS.—MONSOON LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

(Impervious to rain.)

French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8 ....per pair.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SAXONY WOOLS.—Rs. 35 the suit; Strongly recommended for monsoon wear. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLAS, Rs. 45 the suit. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SHEPHERDS PLAIDS, From Rs. 35 the suit; Now the leading pattern of the season. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MELTONS.—The favorite Coating. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Insurances, &c.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.
INDIAN BRANCH.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Company beg to call attention to their Rates of Premium for the Whole Term of Life with profits, which are lower than those of other Offices, in some cases *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged. Thus Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of profits.

By order,
C. H. OGBOURNE,
Bombay, August 1863. Secretary for Western India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums	for year	1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1860.

Capital one Million—in 50,000 shares of £20 each.

First Issue 35,500 Shares. £2 paid. FULLY subscribed.

Chairman.
ADMIRAL SIR HENRY LEEKE, K.C.B., M.P.
Deputy–Chairman
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIANCE BANK OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL).
Directors.
GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq. (Messrs. Braginton, Rimington, & Co., Bankers,) Torrington.
THOMAS W. BRADLEY, Esq. (Messrs. T. W. Bradley & Co.) London.
WILLIAM M. CADELL, Esq. (Messrs. Duff, Cadell & Co.) London.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. (Messrs. John Campbell & Co.) London.
INGRAM CHAPMAN, Esq. (Director London and Colonial Bank.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq. (Director Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan)
HENRY FOX, Esq., Liverpool.
JOHN AVERAY JONES, Esq. (Messrs. Jones and Nash,) Bristol.
JAMES LAMING, Esq. (Director London and County Bank.
JAMES S. MARGETSON, Esq. (Messrs. Welch, Margetson & Co.) London.
FREDERICK J. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. F. J. Price & Co.) London.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq. (Director Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.)
CHARLES WELLS, Esq. (Messrs. Charles Wells & Co.) Hull.
Underwriter.
IRVING FREDERICK ROUGEMONT, Esq.
Secretary.—J. L. DANIELL, Esq.
Agents.

Bombay ...	... Messrs. CAMPBELL MITCHELL & Co.
Calcutta ...	... Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hong Kong ...	... Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai ...	... Messrs. Rothwell, Love & Co.
Singapore ...	... Messrs. Guthrie & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Company have opened an Agency in Bombay for the purpose of insuring Freight and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The rates of premium are the same as those charged by the local offices. Every information will be afforded to applicants for Insurance by CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Agents for the Company in Bombay.
Bombay, 18th August 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 1st proximo, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T Cloths, &c. &c.

To close an account.

3 Casks Porter.
2 Casks Beer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
Fancy Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings and Lockets.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th August 1863.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Long Cloths, &c. &c.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.

AN AUCTION SALE AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, FORT, BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS. DADABHOY AND MANOCKJEE.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE Co. have received instructions to submit to SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY the 7th, and on TUESDAY the 8th September next, all the valuable and handsome Furniture, Glass, Porcelain, Plate, and Plated Ware, &c., at the Royal Hotel, Fort, by order of the Proprietors, Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee. The same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hot-water and Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Epergne, Plated Tea Sets, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg frames, Salvers, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, a Box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother O'Pearl Handles, Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture, all best seasoned Blackwood such as Sets of Dining, and Camp Tables, side Boards, Screens, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Carved Circular Tables, Sofa, Conversation, half backed and Reclining Couches, Cheffoniers, Tea Poys, Pier Tables, Engravings in gilt and other Frames, Carpets, writing Table with drawers, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet-glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dispense Tables, and Cup-boards, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Coir Rugs, Bathing Tubs, plated double Branched Wall Shades, &c. &c.

At 3 P.M. on the first day of sale.

An excellent Thurston's Slate Billiard Table with Balls, Cues, &c. and a Handsome Revolving Lamp complete, one open door Shigram with Lamps, &c. A large Collection of English Bottled Stewart's and Dunkin's best Sherry, Port, Brandy, &c. &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the Property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

ALSO,

The same premises to be let, for particulars apply to the proprietors of the Hotel, or the undersigned.

A NEW FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE, FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, AND ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT.

Just landed per ex-*Birkby.*

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have just received for sale on Commission a very Superior highly-finished English-built new Sociable with handsome Plated-Mounting Lamps, Superfine Morocco Linings, &c.

This Carriage is particularly built for one or two Horses, very Roomy, and of light construction, easy to pull, built to order by the well-known maker, "Lewis," of Salisbury. Price moderate to effect a quick sale.

TERMS—CASH.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 29th August 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SHARES

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee,

10 Shares in the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited.)

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms,

300 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
400 „ „ Long Cloths.
700 „ „ Jaconets.
400 „ „ Madapollams.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
A quantity of Quills.
2 Cases T. Red Twill.
A few Packing Cases.
(The property of a gentleman left India.)
A Set of Shell pattern Silver Spoons and Forks, for 12.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS IN UPPER COLABA.

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

On TUESDAY, the 1st September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises the following four Bungalows, on Beach Road, in Upper Colaba, viz:—

LOT 1—A piece of Ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon situate in 1st Division Beach Road, Uppe Coloba, assessed under No. 33, between the properties of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet and Eduljee Cursetjee Madun.

LOT 2.—A piece of Ground, with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon assessed under No. 39, adjoining Lot No. 1.

LOT 3.—A piece of Ground, with pucka-built Bungalow, standing thereon, assessed under No. 40, adjoining Lot No. 2.

LOT 4.—A piece of Ground, with pucka-built Bungalow, standing thereon, situate in 2nd Division, Beach Road, Upper Colaba, assessed under No. 38.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Gentlemen's very superior plain Calf Boots, with Kid Tops.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad, also Ditto Leggings. Price Rs. 15 each.

Bombay, 29th August 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twists, a few Bottles of Health Powder, Quarts of Concentrated Vinegar, Patent Fluid, Bottles of Ozonised Water, Pints of Fluid Disinfectant, 2 Cases of superior Toys, &c. &c., 11 Bales of Medio Twist, Nos. 40, 50, and 60.

A few Bales of Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.
25 Strong Iron Canisters of Turpentine, 10 Gallons each.
A few Boxes of Candles.

By order of the Income Tax Commissioners.

1 Reckra, 1 Khuttara, Copper and Brass Pots, Salidrussea and Sundries.

ALSO,

A lot of Brass, and 2 Casks of Oil, saved from the wreck of the late Ship *Patterson.*

AT 1 P.M.

1 Palanquin-shaped Shigram, with Horse and Harness complete, the property of a gentleman left Bombay, and any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 12 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their rooms, on account of the first purchaser, Mr. R. F. Manitti, an invoice of jewellery, comprising Gold Brooches, Seals, single and double Eye Glasses, Keys, Curl and Albert Chains, Gold and Silver Hunting and Open-faced Watches, Ladies' Enamelled Do., Sets of Buttons and Studs, Pencil Cases, Rings, Gold and Steel bands for Watches, Gilt Eye Glasses, Fancy Scarf Pins, Carbuncles, Crystals, &c., &c.,

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT No. 92, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., WILL SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at his residence, No. 92, Malabar Hill, the Neat and Modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of John H. Ryland, Esq., (changing his residence) The same comprising Rich Cut Glass Ware, Rich Cut Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, a Handsome White, Blue and Gilt Dinner service, a White Pink and Gold Tea, and Handsome Green Flowered and Gilt Dessert Services, a set of Best Plated Dish Covers, Plated Oblong Hotwater Curry Dishes, Soup Tureen, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea and Coffee Sets, Butter Pot, Water Jug, Ice Pails, Waiters, Bread Basket, Bottle Waggon and Stands, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, a set of Thread Pattern Spoons and Forks for 12, Elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular Pier Sofa, Writing, Dining and other Tables, Predieu, Easy, Drawing-room, and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Lady's Work, and Writing Tables, Horned Hat Stand, Four Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Mahogany Cheval and Toilet Glasses, a Plated four light hanging Argand Chandelier, Plated and Bronze Single Argand Lamps with drops, a Musical Box, a large Bagatelle Table complete, Flower Vases and Table Ornaments, Brussel and Drugget Carpets, Double Wallshades, Velvet Pile Table Covers, Cutlery by Rogers, Colt's Revolver, a few dozen bottles of Claret, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, a set of Plated Double Harness, Riding Saddle, &c, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD, FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT RAMPART ROW, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY the 2nd, and on THURSDAY the 3rd of September next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence in Rampart Row, Fort, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, Books, &c. of J. A. BAUMBACH, Esq. The same comprising Rich Crystal Cut-Glass Ware, Handsome Glass Pedestal Dessert Service, Quart and Pint Decanters, a Handsome Blue and Gilt Dinner Set, Rich Turqoise and Rose Dessert Service, an elegent Pink and Gilt Tea and Coffee do., Neat Breakfast do., Best Plated Dish Covers (8 in a Set), Hot Water Curry Dishes, large Tea Tray, one Epergne, &c., a Plate Chest containing a King's Pattern Service of Silver for 24, including Fish Knives, Dessert Knives and Forks, and a Handsome Silver Tea Service Medallion Pattern, neatly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Card, Dining, and other Tables, Chairs, Couches, Side Board, Whatnots, Teapoys, Screens, three seated Ottoman, Lady's Writing and Work Tables, Walnutwood Chairs, large four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, Child's Bedsteads, a splendid Rosewood Bichorda Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood, English Brussels Carpet, Bronze double light hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, Single Do., Choice Engravings in frames by Landseer, a Handsome Gilt 15 Day Clock, Table Ornaments, Vases, Books, Dispense and Cook-room Articles, Stores from Fortnum and Mason, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

An elegant light Sociable Carriage by Thrupp and Maberley.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, 14-2, and Harness complete.

An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 300.

A Travelling Gharry in good order.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English Bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Do. Ledgers with index 5 do.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

NEW MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior highly-finished English-built new Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are built to order to stand the Indian climate, by Messrs. McNaught and Smith, Patentees.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th August 1863.

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